CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 170 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## SHIPPING

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru | T. Yamaguchi | 24th July | 7th Aug. |
| Burma Maru | A. Kobayashi | 29th July | 12th Aug. |
| Indo Maru | M. Kametaka | 13th Aug. | 27th Aug. |
| Honolulu Maru | T. Inoue | 29th Aug. | 12th Sept. |
| Java Maru | J. Kojima | 13th Sept. | 27th Sept. |

For Frieght and passages, etc apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd July .. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 29th ,, .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 5th August | NARKUNDA* .. | 16,118 |
| 12th ,, .. | NEVASA .. | 9,071 |
| 19th ,, .. | KASHGAR † .. | 8,840 |
| 26th ,, .. | CHINA .. .. | 7,952 |
| 2nd Sept. | MOREA * .. | 10,911 |
| 9th ,, .. | PLASSY .. | 7,393 |
| 16th ,, .. | MALWA .. | 10,941 |
| 23rd ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 30th ,, .. | NALDERA * .. | 15,825 |
| 7th Oct. .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 14th ,, .. | MACEDONIA † | 11,089 |
| 21st ,, .. | DELTA .. .. | 8,097 |
| 28th ,, .. | CHINA .. .. | 7,952 |

NARKUNDA
MOREA
NALDERA } *Through steamers from China Australia.

KASHGAR
MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date About | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Aug .. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 22nd ,, .. | MANTOLA .. | 8,963 |
| 6th Sept. | MULBERA .. | 8,900 |
| 12th ,, .. | MERKARA .. | 8,237 |
| 3rd Oct. .. | MALOJA .. | 8,979 |

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

| Date About | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th July .. | NALDERA .. | Connects a. Colombo with s. s. Novara. |
| 12th Aug. .. | KALYAN .. | |
| 19th ,, .. | SONDAN .. | .... |
| 25th ,, .. | MACEDONIA .. | |
| 9th Sept. .. | MANTUA .. | Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola. |
| 5th Oct. .. | NARKUNDA .. | Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin. |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 28th July .. | NALDERA .. | 15,825 |
| 8th Sept. .. | MANTUA .. | 10,902 |
| 5th Oct. .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,118 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 21th July .. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 24th July .. | VITA .. | Karachi direct. |
| 26th July .. | TAROBA .. | East & S.Africa |
| 27th July .. | BARALA .. | Karachi and Persian Gulf |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT'S MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Jalatarang | 4300 | 29th July 1922 |
| S. S. Jalavihar | 8770 | 31st July 1922 |
| S. S. Jalapalaka | 7570 | 10th Aug. 1922 |

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Maru | U. Aoki .... | 5,285 | 18 July | 25 July |
| Ceylon Maru .. | S. Matsukura | 4,905 | 19 July | 1 Aug. |
| † Yotin Maru .. | .... | 6,725 | 25 July | 5 Aug. |
| Awa Maru. .. .. | T. Nirei .... | 6,037 | 2s July | 12 Aug. |
| Tamba Maru .. | N Wada .... | 5,845 | 11 Aug | 26 Aug |
| † Gyokoh Maru | H. Ogata .... | .... | 16 Aug. | 29 Aug |
| Akita Maru. .. | K. Ogava | 3.817 | 23 Aug. | 3 Sep |
| Wakasa Maru .. | M. Goto | 5.083 | 11 Sep. | 28 Sep |
| Kamakura Maru | I. Fujisawa | 5.843 | 27 Sep. | 9 Oct |

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 7,50,18,456 |
| Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... | Rs. 2,48,55,535 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | Rs. 5,25,12,915 |

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $20,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND | £4,500,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ... | $35,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok. | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Calcutta. | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Bairen. | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Sungei Patani |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hamburg | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hankow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| HongKong | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learut on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

## THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA. (Estd. 1912).

Investment Bonds (with profits) issued without Medical Examinations for any period from 6 years to 50 years,—will accumulate at compound interest a fortune for you, for instance Rs. 5 paid a month will secure.

| In years | Guaranteed | Profits Expected | Total Expected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Rs. 697-8-0 | Rs. 81-9-0 | Rs. 779-1-0 |
| 15 | ,, 1,187-8-0 | ,, 230-0-0 | ,, 1,417-8-0 |
| 20 | ,, 1,700-0-0 | ,, 568-2-0 | ,, 2,268-2-0 |
| 25 | ,, 2,280-0-0 | ,, 2,082-13-0 | ,, 4,362-13-0 |

*Apply for further detail and Agency on liberal terms to—*

MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

## BANKING

### BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up ..... | ,, 29,90,390 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | ,, 18,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Cap Esc. | 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000 |
| Paid-up Capital Esc. | 24,000,000 $00—£5,528,000 |
| Reserve Fund Esc.... | 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400 |
| | (At Par of Exchange.) |

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vent) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

## BANKING

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 61,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Singapore |
| Evangtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 287.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES ENGLISH CYLINDERS FILLETS, DOFFER FILLETS AND STRIPING FILLETS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Cassam and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co.

3 cases cylinder Fillets (English).
3 cases Doffer Fillets (English).
3 cases Striping Fillets (English).

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZED TARPAULINS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

80 Bundles each about 10 large sizes Tarpaulins.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1922.

### MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ITALIAN COLOURED TWILL.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakker Gordhandas Goculdas of New Gully Muljl Jetha Market.

B/B—195—2/3—2 Cases each 25 Pieces Italian Coloured Twill 53/54".

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 2 days

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July 1922.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY INCLUDING THE BUILDING THEREON AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD CORNER.

Under instructions from the parties concerned the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers on 25th day of July, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises.

All that piece of foras land, situated at Grant Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 840 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6963 together with all the buildings and other premises standing thereon assessed under D Ward No. 3930 E 2288 (1), 3931/E2288 (2), 3932/E 2288 (1), 2923/F2289 (2), Street Nos. 1, A, 2, 2A and bounded on the East by the remaining property of the Vendor on the West by the property of S. H. Bharucha on the North by the property of Nos. 1/7 Golwalla and on the South by the said Grant Road.

N. B.—Plan of the property and the title deeds are open for inspection at any time at the Office of the undersigned.

The property has a frontage of about 100 ft. on the Line abutting near corner Great Road. The Vendor will give vacant possession of the property to the purchaser. The Vendor shall also give financial facilities to the intending purchaser on such terms as may be previously arranged with the undersigned and will also if desired give a lease for 999 years renewable in perpetuity of the land charging ground rent at 6 per cent on the purchase price. Intending purchasers can see the undersigned at any time during office hours to arrange the necessary terms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mady and Ranchondas and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1922.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "KAIPAN".

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the authority vested in them by section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. at "K" Birth Prince's Dock, Bombay the s.s. "Kaipan" (with her tackle apparel and furniture) of which the Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are the Registered Owners.

The vessel was built in 1888 gross tonnage 275.5. Registered tonnage 110.25. length 135 ft. breadth 23. 1ft. depth 11.45 ft.

A copy of specification of tht vessel can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Intending buyers will be furnished with a permit to view the vessel at "K" Birth Prince's Dock on application being made to the Secretary Bombay Port Trust at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay.

The sale will be subject to conditions, particulars of which can be ascertained prior to the date of sale from the Secretary Bombay Port Trust or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the vessel being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 and 167 of the Sea Custom Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 25th July, 1922, at 2-30 at the New Custom House Ballard Road the following goods:—

Wearing appearel, Cinema Films, Fire works, Deck chairs, Cigar and Cigarette and other miscellaneous articles.

Also.

By order of the Collector of Customs.

12 Bales and 3 Cases containing 104 reams 19 quires double Demy 35 x 22½ x 50 lbs. 516 Antique Paper (Printing Paper).

9 Reams Double Demy 80 lbs. Art Paper 960 yards Binding Cloth Dark Blue.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1922.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

*Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.*

*S. K. BANERJEE,*
*General Manager,*
*The "Bombay Chronicle."*

## SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic BILL COLLECTOR for Newspaper office, Rs. 500 security required. State Previous experience and salary to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—CANVESSERS for "Swarnamayee" Inks, handsome commission. Full particulars from S. N. RAO BROTHERS, C26, Simplex Buildings, Bombay 4.
A R4362

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for the Colvin High School, Sirohi, must be a B.A., L.T. Preferably athelete. Pay Rs. 125, with future prospects. Apply to CHIEF MINISTER, Sirohi State.
A 13771

WANTED—A WOOLLEN CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and also a WEAVING MASTER for Woollens and Worsteds. Apply stating terms to the AGENTS, WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.; 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 13760

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Pay 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to KHAN BAHADUR DABIRUL MULK SIR ISRAR HASAN KHAN, Kt., C.I.E., Mashirul Moham. Bhopal.
A C13718

WANTED—Trained and well-experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE having Gujrati as mother language with knowledge of Sanskrit, Jains preferred. Candidates to apply with testimonials to Seth Laiji LADHA, Gadag Dist. DHARWAR.
A R4344

WANTED—A first-class MECHANIC, who could adjust Carburretter and timing of Petrol Engines. None but those having perfect knowledge of tuning and Electric Mechanics need apply, with credentials to Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., of Aden, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A C13757

WANTED—A Parsi First or Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, well experienced in erection work and having a good knowledge of English, for an up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. State salary required. Apply Box No. 8373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4351

WANTED—An able and experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN to make working drawings either from sampes or according to instructions. None who has not got Drawing Office experience need apply. Write stating full qualifications and lowest salary required to Box No. 8361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13713

WANTED.—A youngman (Moslim or Hindu) proficient in accounts, typewriting and general office routine to work as clerk to an Auctioneering firm established in East Africa. Starting Salary Shillings 300 per month with further prospects. For further particulars apply to G. A. BATOO AND COMPANY, P. O. Box No. 334, MOMBASA.
A R4343

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—A POST as a Manager to any of the Indian concern by an expert in commercial line with long experience. For particulars please write to Box No. 8307 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4346

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER desires part-time SCHOOL WORK, also TUITIONS in Sanskrit, Mathematics, English. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 8377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4361

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and SHOPS at reduced rent in Ghia buildings, 131, Khetwadi Main Road.
C R4342

TO SUB-LET.—One commodious OFFICE, facing sea in 1st Floor, Amarchand Building, Ballard Pier. Apply KHANNA, 74, Homji Street, Fort.
C R4340

TO LET at MARINA MANSION, Chowpati Sea Face, a most desirable PREMISES either for a First Class Restaurant, or for a Fashionable Motor Showroom. Also Flats and Godowns. For rental, etc., apply to the MANAGER, on the premises.
C R4315

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO BE LET—SHOPS, MOTOR SHOWROOMS, WAREHOUSES and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS situations Crawford Market and Byculla Club Road, for immediate occupation. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
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## HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13289

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SONAPUR STREET, 450 yds. of LAND TO BE LET on lease or FOR SALE. Please enquire. Address: SULAMAN HAJI HOOSAIN Nalbazar, Wazir Building, Ground Floor.
G R4315

## FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13795

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

EARLY CAULIFLOWERS (July sowing):—Patna Perfection: Benares Best (oz. Re. 1, Pkt. 4 Ans.); Mammoth Rapiya Seeds (Ceylon, Bangalore), Giant Zinnia, Fancy Balsam Chrysanthemum Sunflower Giant Capsicum (each. Pkt. 6 as.); 12 Varieties Flower or Vegetable Seeds, Re. 1; New Orchid Dwarf Cannas, (doz. Rs. 2); Impenetrable Hedge Seeds:—(a) Ingadulcis (lb. Rs. 2; Dodonia (lb. 3-8); Eucalyptus Citriodorata, (Pkt. 8 as.). DIJON & SON, Ghatsila, B. N. R.
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FOR SALE—A pre war model 20 H. P. luxurious LANDAULETTE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR. Owner buying a new car. Apply Box No. 8371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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JUST THINK—Wouldn't you like your CAR, Overhauled, Repaired, Painted, Upholstered, etc., to your entire SATISFACTION? Well give THOS. A. JAMES, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill a trial and you won't be disappointed.
JA R4151A

FOR SALE—ALBION, 20-H.-P., 1½ ton LORRY with a Troller behind in first class runing condition, very little use, nearly new. For further particulars apply to MANAGER, Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Mills, Ambala Cantt.
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### MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to. THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
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## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—New complete SPINNING MACHINERY with preparatory machines, 20,000 SPINDLES and one STEAM ENGINE, 1,200 to 1,500 I.H.P. Both of good make. Write with particulars to THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD., Ahmedabad.
K C13703

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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STAMPS—100 different Numeral Design Stamps Rs. 1/6. 150 diff. Pictorials Rs. 3/4. 50 diff. Commemorative Issues Rs. 1/8. The lot of 300 different, quite different to the Portrait and Allegorical Packets already advertised. Rs. 6. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 13770

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with capital to finance a running concern trading in Mill and Gin Stores, Chemicals and Colours. Apply to Box No. 8375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1920-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT, 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price. Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4352

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
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## PROFESSION

### LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
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P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

### CERTAIN CURE
FOR
**Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.**

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**No operation, No injection.**
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Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

**N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.**

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### FOR SALE.

TWO HIGH SPEED PASSENGER BOATS, built 1920. Length 184' x 24' x 11' 6". Draft loaded 7' 8". Speed 14-16. Knots. Accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Class Passengers, (300-400), Electric Light, etc., etc.
Most suitable for the Coast Trade, and ready for immediate delivery.
For prices and further particulars apply to:—

WISE, ROBINSON & HUGHES,
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Frere Road, Fort.
C13767

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

LARGE steel cylindrical cookers or autoclaves. Ice Plant.
Ammonia compressors.
An upto date grain mill by Robinson.
Large Leadlined Bowser Patent cylindrical steel tanks.
Small cylendrical steel tank.
Motor Bicycle with side car.
For particulars apply SUPERINTENDENT, Distillery, Nasik Road.
C13765

### INSURANCE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MATHRADAS & CO. (Insurance Department) have removed from Mercantile Bank Building to more commodious Offices on the third floor of YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, lift available.

MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.

**"North British and Mercantile", "Queen of America", "Equitable Fire and Accident", "State", "Autocar", "Eagle, Star and British Dominions" and "General Accident" Insurance Companies.**
C13714

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "CEYLON MARU" 19th July, are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
**Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.**
**Price list on application.**
**109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.**
**Near Tata Bank (New Building).**

### NOTICE.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th July, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 7th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & COY.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1922.
C13763

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE.

IN supersession of the previous notice asking for tenders from Insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings, it is hereby notified that the last date for submission of tenders is fixed on 22nd August, 1922, instead of 22nd July, 1922. Those who desire to tender should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering so that there may be no necessity for putting in unnecessary warranties. Tenders should be according to present location, users, and condition of the buildings. The statements of the buildings can be had from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer.

Store Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 15th July, 1922.
C13766

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 509 of 1922.

Re: MEMIMAL SHAMDAS, a firm carrying on business as Bankers and Commission Agents at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay.
Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the above matter an aplication will be heard in Court on the 16th day of August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. by the above firm to have the adjudication order made herein on the 21st day of June, 1922, set aside on the ground that it ought not to have been made and that the above firm was and is solvent and able to pay all its debts in full.

*Persons Claiming to be creditors of the said firm are hereby required to lodge their claims in the Offices of the Official Assignee by the 29th July, 1922.*

Dated this 18th day of July 1922.

By order of the Court,
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 19th day of July, 1922.
C13774

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration, of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL HIRJI, late of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

Bai DHANLAXMI, widow of Chhotalal Hirji of Bombay Jain inhabitant, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.
Messrs JHAVERY & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
TRUE COPY.
JHAVERY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13773

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
and
In the matter of the Indian Companys Act VII of 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 12th day of July, 1922, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by two special resolutions of the Company passed on the 28th day of April, 1922, and subsequently confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of May, 1922 and which resolutions run as follows:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects to be altered by substituting the following for clause III of such Memorandum of Association viz:—

III. The objects for which the Company is established are—

(a) To carry on the business of cotton manufacturers and of importers of cotton waste and silk and all products thereof and the business of cotton spinners and douublers, combers and weavers, and of dyers, bleachers and cleaners and manufacturers of and dealers in dyeing and bleaching materials; and to comb, spin, wind, weave, scour, clean, prepare, render marketable and deal in cotton waste, silk and other like substances; and to manufacture, work up, buy, sell, and deal in linen, cloth, silk, satin, satinette, plush, velvet, velveteen, yarn, thread, and other goods and fabrics for the purposes of the Company.
(b) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
(c) To acquire and deal with the property following for the purposes of the Company:—
(1) The business property and liabilities of any company, firm or person, carrying on business within the objects of this Company.
(2) Lands, buildings, easements and other interests in real estate.
(3) Plant, machinery, personal estate and effects.
(4) Patents, patent rights or inventions, designs, trade marks or secret processes.
(5) Shares or stock or securities in or of any company or undertaking the acquisition of which may promote or advance the interests of this Company.
(d) To perform or do all or any of the following operations, acts or things:—
(1) To sell, let, dispose of or grant rights over all or any property of the Company.
(2) To erect buildings, plant and machinery for the purpose of the Company.
(3) To make experiments in connection with any business of the Company and to protect any inventions of the Company by letters patent or otherwise.
(4) To grant licenses to use patents, designs or secret processes of the Company.
(5) To manufacture plant, machinery, tools, goods and things for any of the purposes of the business of the Company.
(6) To draw, accept and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.
(7) To borrow money or to receive money or deposit either without security or secured by debentures, debentuer stock (perpetual or terminable) mortgage or other security charged on the undertaking or all or any of the assets of the Company, including uncalled capital.
(8) To invest money of the Company in such manner (other than in the shares of this Company) as the Directors think fit.
(9) To enter into arrangements for joint working in business or sharing profits or for amalgamation with any other Company, firm or person carrying on business within the objects of this Company.
(10) To sell the undertaking and all or any of the property of the Company for cash or for stock, shares or securities of any other Company, or for other consideration.
(11) To provide for the welfare of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or any predecessors in business of the Company, and the wives, widows, and families of such persons by grants of money or other aid or otherwise as the Company shall think fit.
(12) To subscribe to, or otherwise aid, benevolent, charitable, national or other institutions, or objects of a public character, or which have any moral or other claims to support or aid by the Company by reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient.
(13) To distribute in specie assets of the Company properly distributable amongst its members.
(e) To do all or any of the things hereinbefore authorised either alone, or in conjunction with or as factors, trustees or agents for others or by or through factors, trustees or agents.
(f) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

RESOLUTION II.

That Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted.

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of August 1922 and any person interested in the said Company whether as a creditor or otherwise and desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said reoslutions under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing in person or by advocate for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Solicitors for the Company.
C13709

**The Bombay Chronicle Press**
**IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES**
**PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY**

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situate at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the draft of the said lease above referred to can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
C13769

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2595 of 1922.

RACHELBAI D. JOSEPH of Bombay Jew Inhabitant, residing at 1st Khattar Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To
RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKER,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 2,290 with interest, costs and interest on judgment and for declaration that the payment of the said amount is validly charged on the property situate at Magathane, in District Thana and referred to in the Plaint herein AND also take notice that the Plaintiff has been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons against you by inserting this Notice containing substance thereof in Newspapers.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of August, 1922, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18 day of July, 1922.

VACHHA & Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys,
327, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C13762

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
In the matter of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd.
The Trinity Electric Syndicate ... Petitioner.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 11th day of July, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioners, one of the creditors of the above Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp or such other Judge of this Hon'ble Court as may be Sitting at the time in Chambers on the 4th day of August, 1922, and any creditor, agent, Director or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition, will be furnished to any creditor, agent, Director or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on applying to them for the same at their undermentioned address and on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1922.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Attorneys for the Petitioners abovenamed.
Shilotri Bank Building,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C13764

**THE CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., CAWNPORE**

**Our Durries and Floor Coverings**

Are unexcelled for durability and superiority of colours.
We are specialist in dyeing and we use our own special yarn.
Our prices defy competition.
Try our woollen durries and Durrool carpets.
*Samples and prices on application*
Write to-day to the SECRETARY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY THURSDAY AT 6 p.m.
The world's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
IN A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW ILLUSIONS
NEW TRICKS
NEW MYSTERIES
NEW DANCES
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
ADDIE LEIGH
IN New Songs from her Extensive Repertoire.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
TO-DAY THURS. at 6 p.m,
Farewell Performance
LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co., Ltd.
Upto 6 p. m.

NEXT SATURDAY.
JULY 22. JULY 22.
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
8-15 and 10 p. m.
CHAPLIN'S
LATEST! AND GREATEST!
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
with
The child Sensation of the Screen
JACKIE COOGAN
The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Plans for both performances now open
Prices from Rs. 3 to Annas four.
AT ROSE & Co., LTD.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MITCHELL LEWIS
The Most Romantic and Endearing Hero of the Screen
IN
"JACQUES OF THE SILVER NORTH"

THE EMPIRE.
NEXT Saturday, 22nd July.
Every good Woman, every noble soul will want to see
"LADY GODIVA"
The sensational motion-piture.
A drama of the word's most glorious Woman.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
THE "JADE CASKET"
Picturesque Tale of Persia told amidst the exotic atmosphere and settings of the Orient with Persian courtyards and gardens, bathing pools of the harems beautiful women slaves and fascinating women of the East casting a spell of Love from behind their veils.

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.
The screen adaptation of the finest story-piece from the Great Indian Epic :—
MAHABHARAT
PANDAVAS IN EXILE.
Produced by
HINDOSTHAN FILM Co.,
Its faithfulness to the original and its ancient artistic atmosphere makes this picture flawless.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Four Shows daily : 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

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THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"

15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES.
SUSPENSE
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SENSATIONS
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
EPISODES 4, 5, and 6.
A PERILOUS RIDE.
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PATHE PICTORIAL and
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
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A Record Double-feature Programme
(1) The Serial Sensation of the Season
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A Most Powerful Story of the "Inside" of the GREAT WALL STREET BOND MYSTERY, by the celebrated writer
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Decidedly an UNCHALLENGED STORY from an UNCHALLENGED PEN.
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and
Sunday 23rd July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
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The Bombay Chronicle Studio


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 18th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | — |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | Nil |
| ,, ,, Import | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry | 13 44 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 19 50 |
| New York, 11 a.m. — Oct. | 22 18 |
| (As known in Liverpool at — Jan. | 21 82 |
| closing time.) — Mar. | 21 75 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct. | 21 57 |
| — Jan. | 21 40 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18th.

| Months. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| July | 13 06 |
| August | 12 89 |
| Sept. | 12 71 |
| Oct. | 12 58 |
| Nov. | 12 49 |
| Dec. | 12 37 |
| Jan. | 12 27 |
| Feb. | 12 20 |
| March | 12 17 |
| April | 12 10 |
| May | 12 03 |
| June | 11 97 |

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 13 06 |
| August | 13 89 |
| September | 13 71 |
| Oct. | 13 58 |
| November | 13 49 |
| December | 13 37 |
| January | 13 27 |
| February | 13 22 |
| March | 13 17 |
| April | 13 [illegible] |
| May | 13 [illegible] |
| June | 12 97 |

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 18 40 |
| Aug. | 18 35 |
| Sept. | 18 45 |
| Oct. | 18 55 |
| Nov. | 18 65 |
| Dec. | 18 70 |
| Jan. | 18 70 |
| Feb. | 18 80 |
| Mar. | 8 90 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 8 41 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 8 81 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 9 21 |
| ,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good | 10 11 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good | 10 51 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine | 10 91 |
| M. G. Broach Good | 11 01 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 11 41 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 11 81 |
| S. G. Scinde Good, | 8 31 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 8 71 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 9 11 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 6,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | 6,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent | 2,000 |
| Futures at New York July | 21 93 |
| ,, ,, ,, Oct. | 21 98 |
| ,, ,, ,, Dec. | 21 85 |
| ,, ,, ,, Jan. | 21 60 |
| ,, ,, ,, Mar. | 21 50 |
| Spot Cotton, at New York | 22 20 |
| ,, ,, at New Orleans | 22 25 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 21 88 |
| ,, at New Orleans Oct. | 21 48 |
| Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) | 10 7/16 |
| Demand Bills | — |
| River Commercial U. S. mined | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | 70 |

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 18th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York, | Oct. | 28 15 |
| | Dec | 22 03 |
| | Jan | 21 81 |
| | Mar | 21 72 |

Liverpool, July 18th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool | July | 13 06 |
| | Oct. | 12 58 |
| | Jan. | 12 27 |
| | Mar. | 12 17 |

London, July 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers | 1/3 23/32 Firm |
| Bar Gold | £4/12 9 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 1/2 Steady |

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 57 3/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 1/2 |
| ,, ,, 2 months hence | 35 3/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian | — |
| Closing Tone of silver :- Steady. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 1 3/8 |
| ,, 7 day Market loans | 1 5/8 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant. | 3 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 18th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Paid | 52 |
| Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers | 51/3 |
| Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers | 5 |
| Tone :— | |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £17 3/4 |
| Hongkong | £114 |
| National | £44 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | £13 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers | £18 3/8 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship | — |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal. Firm | £17 3/8 |
| Tone of Rapeseed :— | |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal | £22 1/2 |
| Tone of Linseed :— | |
| Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers | £9 1/4 |
| Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Sellers | £18 7 8 |
| Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers | £19 3/4 |
| Tone :— | |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £66 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £63 1/4 |
| Copper Brasiers | £83 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/4 |
| Hard Spelter | 23 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £16 |

WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £88 1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | 89 5/8 |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 | £100 1/2 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £59 1/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 37 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | 67 1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | 88 1/2 |
| 7 p/c. Indian Loan | £118 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept, | 10 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid | 7 1/2 |
| Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay | 22 |
| Tone :— | |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers | 18 6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers | 20/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers | 21/4 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers | 21/6 |
| Tone ;— | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July 19.

To day 17 points were reported higher in New York futures, and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 499 and eased to Rs. 492 on selling by a prominent Marwari operator. From this level the prices recovered to Rs. 498 on scattered buying. Again the prices dropped to Rs. 489 on continued selling by strong bears and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 492. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 492. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 497. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 438 and fluctuated within a range of four rupees, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 437. F G M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 529 and fluctuated between Rs 525 and Rs. 528/- remaining Rs. 521 at 4 p.m. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs 445 and going up to Rs. 450 declined to Rs 444. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 461 and steadily went down till Rs. 449½ on selling by a Marwari operator and offices. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs 451 F G M G Bengal was Rs. 475 for July delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday. Japan exporters were not buying, and about 1,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

The recent decline in our market is due mainly to heavy selling by prominent bear operators and general bearish feeling in the bazar with a consequent lack of buying power. We do not think the decline is likely to go much further, and look for a upward tendency before long both in the Home markets and here.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay; July 19th.

| | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | .. | April/May | 497 |
| Fully Good Broach | .. | July/Augt. | 530 |
| Fully Good Bengal | .. | July | 390 |
| Fine Oomra | .. | July | 450 |
| ,, ,, | .. | Sept. | 488 1/2 |
| Southerns | .. | July/Augt. | 510 |
| Fine Oomra | .. | Dec./Jan. | 445 1/2 |
| F. G. Bengal | .. | Dec./Jan. | 364 |


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It helps the users to save and be prepared to meet the reverses of life. OPEN an account TO-DAY
with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.


E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19th.

| | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | .. | April May | 494 |
| Fully Good Broach | .. | July/August | 525 |
| Fully Good Bengal | .. | July | 378 |
| Fine Oomra's | .. | July | 444 |
| ,, ,, | .. | Sept. | 454 |
| Southerns | .. | July/Augt. | 503 |
| Fine Oomra | .. | Dec./Jan. | 441 |

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19th

| Description. | Super | Fine | F Good | Good | fine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind | | | | | |
| Punjab | — | 400 | 380 | 360 | — |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 4 | 474 | 454 | 439 | — | — |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1. | 514 | 494 | 479 | — | — |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2. | 499 | 479 | 464 | — | — |
| M. G. Broach | — | 552 | 522 | 512 | — |
| Southerns | — | — | 525 | 515 | 505 |

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9390 Bales |
| Wheat | 70333 Cwt. |
| Linseed | 5380 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 640 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 244 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 205 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 574 ,, |
| Castorseed | 7189 ,, |
| Rice | 2514 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 3228 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 12088 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 4264 ,, |
| Juwar | 6 ,, |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | 680 ,, |
| Bajra | 26.2 ,, |
| Coal | 576 Tons |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 19.

Bars gold ready. Rs. 26-9-6.
Bars gold forward. 26-10-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement. 26-11.
Bars silver ready. 92-6
Bars silver 1st settlement. 92-11.
Bars silver 2nd settlement. 92-9.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 338.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 358.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 348.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 271.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 347.
London gold ready—sh. 92-9.
London silver ready—d. 35-8.
London silver forward—d. 35-6.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady. China bought.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.46½.
French Exchange, Frcs 52.10.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.20.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 55.90.
Italian Exchange, Liros 94.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 2075.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan, 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935. 103-8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market remained fairly steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395 xd, India 121, Central 37-8, Tata Bank 16-12 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2850, Apollo 83-12, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1220, Bombay Dyeing 1432-8, Bradbury 1050, Century 832-8, Central India 5005, Colaba Land 2320, Coorla 275, Crescent 545, Currimbhoy 1790, David 1662-8, Edward Sassoon 540, Elphinstone 151-4, Fazulbhoy 1375, Gokak 212-8, Indore-Malwa 710, Kastoorchand 1020, Kohinoor 3145, M Petit 4800, Morarji 7100, New Great 835, New City 720, Pabani 875, Pearls 1097-8, Phoenix 895, Shapurji 345, Simplex 837-8, Standard 2625, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 4825, Tata Mill 1175 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 525, Bombay-Burma 520, Bombay-Burma N I 155 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 8-8, Bombay Tramway 123-12, Bombay Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40, Indian Cement 290, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1250 xd, New India 21-4, Tata Iron ord 60, Tata Iron def 217-8, Tata Iron N ord 51-4, Tata Iron N def 185, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19th

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Teledraphic | 1-3 5/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 21/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m /s | 1-3 27/32 |
| Tos Demand | 340 |
| American Dollars | 346 |


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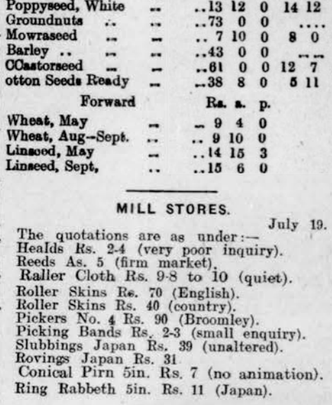

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|---|---|---|---|
| Honkong Dollars | — | — | 202 |
| Shanghai | — | — | 271 |
| Japan | — | — | 164 |
| Singapore | — | — | 179 1/2 |

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, July 19th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 61 0 0 | 9 2 0 |
| Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30 | 60 0 0 | 9 1 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 62 0 0 | 9 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 12 8 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 14 6 0 | 14 14 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 84 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 81 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 78 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed Black | 72 0 0 | .... |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 12 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 73 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed | 7 10 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Barley | 43 0 0 | .... |
| CCastorseed | 61 0 0 | 12 7 0 |
| otton Seeds Ready | 38 8 0 | 5 11 0 |

| Forward | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, May | 9 4 0 |
| Wheat, Aug-Sept. | 9 10 0 |
| Linseed, May | 14 15 3 |
| Linseed, Sept, | 15 6 0 |

MILL STORES.

July 19.

The quotations are as under :—
Healds Rs. 2-4 (very poor inquiry).
Reeds As. 5 (firm market).
Raller Cloth Rs. 9-8 to 10 (quiet).
Roller Skins Rs. 70 (English).
Roller Skins Rs. 40 (country).
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 90 (Broomley).
Picking Bands Rs. 2-3 (small enquiry).
Slubbings Japan Rs. 39 (unaltered).
Rovings Japan Rs. 31
Conical Pirn 5in. Rs. 7 (no animation).
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Rs. 11 (Japan).

CHEMICALS.

July 19.

Farina and Sago have again resumed a quiet tone and forward quotations are slowly getting easier. However, on the whole there is a scarcity of Japanese Farina, and the consumers are buyers. Zinc and Magnesium Chloride kept in small demand. Dyeing Chemicals are fast declining. Bichromates of Soda and Potash have comparatively a poor demand. Aniline Salt has almost come down to its usual level and several lots are offered at As. 12; there is no animation in Letharge, Brown Sugar Lead, Caustic Soda, Epsom Salt and Glauber Salt. Quotations are almost unchanged with some decline in dyeing chemicals.

## A TIMELY WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I beg of your good self to kindly publish the following few lines, in reply to what Mr. Baptista has stated through the medium of the "Chronicle" of the 17th instant in reference to the Tramway Men's Union?" Rather than see the Tramway men go on strike, to redress their grievances before giving the Directors, a timely notice, just to state as to what they are about, I would see that union was officially recognised. I wish to prevent the strike in the interest of the public. And therefore, I have decided to join the "Tramway Company," as a conductor, and to conduct the affairs of the "Tramway Employees" Self-help Union" without any outside aid—if the Directors and officials are bent upon not recognising the "Union" started by outsiders. And I will see that the "Tramway Men's self-help Union" is duly recognised, it being started by the members themselves—with no outsiders.—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

# BURMA LETTER.

## G. C. B. A. AND REFORMS.

### B. I. S. N. CO'S. WAYS.

### ATTEMPTS TO THROTTLE INDIAN COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 28.

I wrote some time ago that a Government communique was issued in answer to assertions made in some papers that Government had a direct hand in ordering the dispersal of the G. C. B. A meeting at Thayetmyo. The communique stated that the assertions were wrong and that Government was quite ignorant of the reasons that led the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo to issue the prohibitory order. The Government promised to send for the papers connected with the affair and as I surmised, the usual white-washing and far fetched accounts of the Thayetmyo acair have been supplied by the Thayetmyo district officer for public delectation. The explanatory letter of the Deputy Commissioner has been issued as a communique by the publicity officer and I am sure that the Government now is as proud as a Peacock of having formally done what it promised to do, that is sending for the papers!

After declaring as untrue the statements made by the "Burma Observer" to the effect that the Head-quarters Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police with a posse of constables came into the pandal, the Dy. Commissioner, Major H. F. M. Browne goes on to say that at no time was there a show of force or even threats. We were told by reporters at the meeting—and this appeared in the papers—that a mounted orderly rode into the crowd causing great panic and that a young lady was actually hurt. The Major says, "The true facts are that the Orderly had, when it began to rain, come for shelter under the eaves of the pandal and that when the audience rose and commenced to leave, the pony got frightened at people pushing against it." The letter seems to me most unsatisfactory as an explanation for the extraordinary conduct of peremptorily dispersing a peaceful and orderly public meeting convened to consider important political questions so much affecting the welfare of Burma. If that meeting had been allowed to have passed unmolested, I am sure, much of the present uncertainty in the G. C. B. A. ranks, which is so glaringly evident, would not have been there. The question of boycott of rural councils and circle boards and the reformed councils would have been properly threshed out.

BHIKKU U. UTTAMA.

This enlightened priest who is the revered leader of the country has been released from jail after having served one year's simple imprisonment. The full year will be over by the end of this week. Have the authorities seem to have set him free before time in order to avoid a demonstration. He was taken with great secrecy at dead of night to Kamayut, a suburb of Rangoon, and there released. The *New Burma* representative who waited on the leatder was told by U. Uttama that he was aware of the difference of opinion among the leaders of the G. C. B. A. and also that 8 of them had resigned from the G. C. B. A. Committee when that body declared by an overwhelming majority for the boycott of the district councils, and circle boards. It is really remarkable that the Phongyi should have picked up the strands of local politics with such startling rapidity. The discussion about the boycott of the Dyarchy Councils comes before the G. C. B. A. before the 14th of July and I think the release of a trusted leader like the Bhikku is providential. His presence will act as a sieve, dividing the chaff from the rice, and it is high time that decisive action is taken by the G. C. B. A. The Phongyee will see through all the silly tale talk of an obstructionist entry into councils which a minority in the G. C. B. A. is sedulously indulging in hoping against hope to take in the majority who are for boycott. Now, I have no doubt at all but that the G. C. B. A. by an overwhelming majority will declare for the boycott of the Councils.

B. I. S. N. COY.

The B. I. S. N. Company are at their old game of starving out Indian shipping enterprise. The Scindhia Steam Navigation Company are running some boats between Burma and Indian ports, and the B. I. are adopting questionable tactics to remove the competition. The B. I. S. N. Company which had so long enjoyed almost a monopoly in the Indian carrying trade have recourse to the rebate system. They promise the shippers a refund of says Rs. 2 per ton on their shipping which is to be paid back 6 months hence. Now, what has happened is this. Indian shippers here have given some of their shipping to the Indian Company and the B. I. people are threatening to withhold the shippers' rebate which they are entitled to, besides refusing them adequate space on B. I. ships when these shippers want to utilise the B. I. ships for their purpose. They threaten that if shippers use the Indian boats they will be boycotted by the B. I. S. N. Company.

The B. I. S. N. Company dare not openly say that shippers in the Indian Company's boats will be boycotted, but by a system of subtle but none the less effective pressure. They starve the shippers into giving a wide berth to the Indian Company. The Indian shippers here, some of whom are shareholders in the Indian Steamship Company, are, I am sorry playing an unworthy game. Some of them merely use the Indian Company's freight quotations as a leverage for the B. I. to lower their rates. The Indian Company got their berth on the Indian coasting trade only in 1921, a comparison of the B. I. rates of freight in 1920 and 1921 after the advent of the Indian Company is significant:—

Approximate B. I. rates in 1920—rice.

Bombay, Rs. 30 and 24 less 10 per cent. rebate; Colombo, Rs. 30 less 10 per cent. rebate; Malabar Ports, Rs. 30 less 10 per cent. rebate; Madras, Rs. 26 and 22 less 10 per cent. rebate; Calcutta, Rs. 16 less 10 per cent. rebate.

Approximate B. I. rates in 1921 after the Indian Company's birth.

Bombay, Rs. 20 less 2 per cent rebate; Rs. 12 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 13 less 2 per cent rebate.

Colombo, Rs. 20 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 14 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 14 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 14 less 7 per cent. rebate; Rs. 11 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 8 less 2 per cent. rebate.

Malabar Ports, Rs. 16 less 2 per cent. rebate for Tuticorin now Rs. 7 less 2 per cent rebate; other ports in this line not in competition and so rate is not cut.

Madras, Rs. 12 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 14 less 2 per cent. rebate, no competition.

Calcutta, Rs. 13 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 11 less 2 per cent. rebate; Rs. 9 less 2 per cent rebate; Rs. 7 less 2 per cent. rebate.

This shows roughly the trend of the B. I.'s attitude towards the Indian Company. If the Indian Company is sent into voluntary liquidation what will be the position? The consumers in India get the benefit of this reduction in shipping freights of the B. I. and the total amount thus saved for them by the Indian Company will run into several lakhs. If the Indian Company disappears, the B. I will again resume its monopoly in the Indian shipping trade. Apart from appeals to patriotism, I think that the Indian shippers in their own material interests, would do well to join forces and patronise only the Indian Company and I am sure if this help is forthcoming, the S. S. N. Company can buy more steamers and drive the English Company into a more conciliatory frame of mind.

The Government of India keep the fat B. I. Company well fed by their huge mail subsidies which makes the unequal fight all the harder. Government should see to it that the pious asseverations of the Government about fathering Indian enterprises are carried out in practice. We have had enough in all conscience of lip-service, and it is high time the Moderates woke up and saw that some of the resolutions they passed in the Legislative Assembly bore fruit.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY AND LABOUR.

The flagrant manner in which our capitalistic employers of Indian labour abuse their powers cannot be too often exposed. The stevedores' coolies at the Calcutta docks struck for more pay and the B. I. sent men from Rangoon, Madras and other places to help break the strike. The "Rangoon Mail" wrote an article entitled "grossly unjust" at the Rangoon coolies being sent to break the Calcutta strike and the B. I. replied that the coolies who had no work here were willing to go to Calcutta, that they had been told for what purpose they were being sent, and they were being passed on a steamer on the Hooghly to prevent a possible clash with the Calcutta strikers. The reader will remember the Panchama—Caste Labour troubles that occurred in Madras during the mill strikes. There was bloodshed then because of employing black-leg Panchamas to break the strike of the castemen. Now, the Panchama labourers of Madras have come to their senses and see that their caste brethren and themselves both belong to one category—that of Labour. It has taken all this time to patch up the dissensions created by the action of the Madras mills to set one labourer against another by communal partisanship. The Government were not free from blame in those days. They actually kept quiet over the activities of the Mill authorities and even housed and fed these Panchama black legs. Labourers from one province ought not to be sent to break a strike in another province. It promotes provincial strife for one thing, and exposes the unscrupulous attitude of the employers towards their labourers. During the E. I. Railway strike, non-Indian black-legs were employed to take the place of the Indian strikers. Did that improve matters? When the strike was settled, they claimed undue credit for their black-leg action and went away dissatisfied. I wonder at the mentality of these employers. They would not concede the legitimat demands of the poor local labourers for even small increase of pay. The object of these tactics is undoubtedly to break the back of the strikes by starving out the strikers and the remedy for this is the organisation of labour into unions, which must be strongly supported by public help. The employers take undue advantage of the present unorganised state of Indian labour.

## PUBLIC WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any member of the Legislative Council ask a question in the next meeting why, in spite of a large staff of highly paid officers in the Public Works Department and in the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, the designing of a new Secretariat for Ahmedabad was entrusted to an European Firm of Architects in Bombay whose bill for the work, I understand, has amounted to more than a lakh and a half of rupees? Why were not other firms of architects, Indian and European, invited to send in competitive designs? Why were Indian firms not approached for this sort of work? The Ballard Pier station was designed by an Indian Firm of Architects. Could not the Secretariat for Ahmedabad be designed by Indians?—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC WASTE.

Bombay, July 15.

Simla, July 18.—Major Blake, the aviator, left Bushire for Bunder Abbas and is expected to reach Karachi this evening or to-morrow.—(A. P.)

A Karachi message of July 18th states:—Arrivals,—S.S. Pearlshall from Aden with oil. Departures.—S.S. British Holly to Aden with general cargo.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### "BULL" AND "BEAR" FIGHT.

#### A CASE IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaj Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, a case in which Mr. Mansukhlal Chinganlal, a Director and a certified broker for the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association had taken out summonses against Messrs. Juggiwan Ujjamsey Jamnadas Morarjee and Kaikhusru Ardeshir Patih charging them with defamation was called in for hearing Tuesday afternoon.

Mr Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. S. G. Welinkar, bar-at-law, with Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the 1st respondent, the 2nd respondent was represented by Mr. Kanuga, pleader, and the 3rd by Messrs. Mohanulal Desai and K. F. Nariman, pleaders.

At the outset Mr. Welinkar submitted that the matter had already been referred to the arbitration of nine members of the Association and as the complainant had consented to their award, it was not necessary to proceed with the case.

Mr. Balubhai argued that a mere reference to arbitration did not mean that the case was not compounded.

His Worship suggested an arbitration by two independent persons but as the parties did not agree, the case was proceeded with.

The Court was overcrowded with share-brokers.

EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

The complainant examined by Mr. Desai said that he and the accused are share-brokers and he (the complainant) is a Director of the Board of Directors of the Native Stock Exchange. He is not on good, terms with the accused who belonged to the "Bear" party and he to the "Bull" party. There was no personal rivalry between him and the accused in business. He had an occasion to write a petition to the Police Commissioner for intimidation against the accused as he threatened to shoot him (the complainant). On the 30th June there was an informal meeting of brokers and outsiders in the compound of the Stock Exchange. In that compound brokers as well as customers sat. That meeting was convened at the instance of the accused and his party. It was not an official meeting called by the Board. He was not present in the meeting but he obtained information from certain brokers and outsiders to the effect that he had sent two lakhs of rupees by a cheque through M. M. Bathiwalia to pay Jamnadas Morarji to induce him to come over to his side (The Bull side). The accused had further stated that the witness had offered shares at Rs. 400 below the market price through Mr. Phirozeshah Taleyarkhan to Mr. Kaikhusru Ardeshir Patch an outsider to induce Mr. Patch a Director to come over to his side. The third intimation he received was that the accused had said that the witness sent 100 shares of Central India Spg. Mill at Rs. 100 below market pric to Mr. Manikal Jethabhai to induce him to come over to his side. Manekal Jethabhai resigned twenty days ago. All these statement were absolutely false. He sent a notice to the accused on the 1st instant and a reply was received the next day. He learnt that Mr. Taleyarkhan and other brokers and outsider told him that Mr. Taleyarkhan had repudiated the statements in connection with which his name was mentioned at the meeting. Outsiders thereupon were asked to go out of the meeting. Mr. Taleyarkhan was also asked to go away from the meeting owing to his repudiation. A few left and others remained. The witness did business for Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas and before him Mr. Chhotalal Nothari and the accused did business for him. After a few days Mr. Mathuradas stopped business with them. For this also the accused bore malice with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar the witness said there was a general meeting of brokers on the 14th instant in which he was present Mr. Dinshaw Kanga was also present and presided over the meeting.

Mr. Balubhai asked the Court "are these questions referred to the subject matter or his plea of composition."

His Worship said they referred to his plea of composition.

Continuing the witness said that the general body resolved to take all differences in connection with the petition sent to the Bond to a round table conference at the suggestion of Mr. Dumasia. The petition was directed against the witness and Mr. Varjiwandas Tribhowandas to remove them from the Directorate. There were other matters in the petition. There was no movement prior to the meeting in regard to his (the witness's) having betrayed confidence. He was not aware of it. At that meeting nine persons were appointed arbitrators, who were to consider the petition. There was no reference made in the meeting in his presence in regard to the cases filed by him but there was some discussion prior to it. By prior he meant a day previous to it. A private conversation took place between him and Mr. Dinshaw Kanga in Mr. Karani's house at Gamdevi. There were then present Messrs. Varjewandas Tribhuvandas and Karamchand who were on his side. Mr. Karamchand being neutral. This meeting was not convened at his instance but Mr. Hirjibhai Karani called it to settle all matters including the Police Court cases. The meeting was an informal one if any settlement was to be arrived at. Nothing definite was arrived. On the 14th instant at the meeting no reference was made in his presence to those proceedings. As far as he was aware there was no mention of these cases to refer to arbitration. He could swear that he had not signed any reference papers in connection with the matters referred to in the Police Court cases. He admitted to Messrs. Surabhai and Lalji Ramji that if the accused withdrew the allegations against him which were false then he would withdraw the Police Court cases.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 26th instant.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Symmons charged Sonu Pandu with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 124-8.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a bill collector in Tata Publicity Corporation. Between April 10th and June 28th he collected Rs. 124-8 from various customers which he misappropriated to his own use.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## CORONER'S COURT.

### MOTOR FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, held an inquest touching the death of one Narayan Yesoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five, who was knowcked down and run over by motor-car No. 4542, drivn by Mr. A. F. Wilson, a shipwright, on the Manson Road, at 7-30 a.m. on the 15th instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

Mr. Wilson said that on seeing a crowd of labourers on the road, he sounded the horn. Some of the men went to the left and others to the right. The deceased, after going to the left, suddenly went to the right as witness swerved his car in the same direction to avoid him. The front mud-guard struck the deceased about the right side and he fell. The two wheels of the left side of the car went over him. Witness put the brakes on immediately and the car stopped. Witness asked one of the labourers to go along in the car with the deceased but he would not. He, then, took the deceased to the hospital where he carried him up the steps and then reported the matter to the police. The deceased was conscious when picked up but did not speak till they reached the hospital where he gave his name.

Mr. J. Mewhirr and Mr. George Lyall, both Dock Assistants, P. and O. Company, who were in the car at the time, gave corroborative evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of death from his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

### KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI.

A Mahomedan named Vali Jeena, aged about forty, residing in Surti Mohalla, was going along Girgaon Back Road, at 10 p.m. when he was knocked down by a taxi-car and he received two wounds, one on the head and another on the jaw. He was picked up by some people who put him into a victoria and he made his way home whence he was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. It has been alleged that the taxi-car was standing in front of a chawl. The driver came out of this chawl and started the car. He had gone only a short distance when he knocked down Vali and then drove away.

### REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. Ibrahim Haffejee Ismail has reported to the Grant Road Police of theft by pick-pockets of a leather valet containing Rs. 300 and a domicile pass for Durban on the evening of 17th instant at 9 o'clock on Church Gate Station.

Bansilal Ratanlal, residing in Lohar Street, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes, gold buttons and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 2,030 from his room.

## RULER OF BANSWARA.

### BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSWARA, July 5.

There was great rejoicing at Banswara on the occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur on the 1st July. The day dawned with a salute of 15 guns followed by the distribution of sweetmeats to all the children of the town. At 9 a.m. a Darbar was held, where Mr. R. D. Kalani, State Accountant, in the absence of the Diwan Sahib read a speech enumerating the good work done by His Highness for the State and the general public, specialy mentioning the starting of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of Banswara which has, during a short period, much stimulated the trade of the State, and which is destined to play a great part in the general progress of the State both commercially and industrially, and his efforts in the direction of mitigation of *begar* to the minimum. He congratulated His Highness, on behalf of himself and his brother officers and the general public, on the happy occasion, and wished long life and many happy returns of the same. Five prisoners were released, and all the prisoners in the jail were sumptuously fed.

In the evening, the opening ceremony of the new building for the Revenue Office and Judicial Courts was performed by His Highness.

The next morning the prize distribution ceremony of the King George V School, took place. This was presided over by His Highness. In the evening a successful garden party was given in honour of the occasion, where the members of the Banswara Officers' Club entertained His Highness and the Maharaj Raj Kunwar Sahib on the grounds of the Club. This was followed by a theatrical performance which was enjoyed by all.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

For the week ending 15th July the total mortality of 682 was 74 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 30.16. These figures compare favourably with those for the 28th week of 1921 when the mortality was 747 and death-rate 39.65, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 862 and death-rate 45.76.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 269 as against 7 and 234 respectively in the preceding week. Two notfications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 193 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 1 attack and 2 deaths. Plague caused 9 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 352 as against 325 in the 28th week of the last year and 358 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

### THE AGARKAR DAY.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay a public meeting was held on Sunday last to celebrate the Agarkar Day at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League. Mr. S. R. Bhise Head Master of the Bordi English School then delivered a short speech in which he placed before the audience the beautiful picture of Mr. Agarkar from a student's stand-point. He requested the audience to settle their ideal once for all like Mr. Agarkar and try to pursue it at the cost of your life. He further said that Mr. Agarkar did not care at all for cheap popularity or for strong opposition from the opposite camp. Many a time he had to undergo great hardships, but facing them boldly he paved his way and succeeded in his life-mission to a great extent.

### BOMBAY CATHOLIC URBAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

We have received the second annual report of the Bombay Catholic Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., for the year ending 31st March, 1922. The Balance Sheet shows a sum of Rs. 2,100 given in loans and it has still ample funds to advance loans and the Bombay Catholics will help the Society as well as themselves by going to the Society in case of need instead of borrowing at exorbitant rates from Marwaries and others.

### CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 18.

Sir Montagu Webb M.L.A., was charged before the City Magistrate this morning under Sections 279 and 338 I.P.C. for driving his motor car negligently and causing injury to two youths. The parents of the children withdrew their part of the chargo as the children were out of hospital and had been compensated, but the Police continue their charge of rash driving and the case comes up again on Friday.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th July, 1922. | Total since 1st June, 1922. | June 1st to 19th July. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1920. | 1921. |
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0.35 | 38.35 | 44.35 | 27.09 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital). | .. | .. | 44.27 | 29.81 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej). | | | | |
| Hospital | 0.35 | 36.39 | 39.68 | 29.06 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0.56 | 39.10 | 39.34 | 31.35 |
| Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill) | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 18.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches | 29.640 |
| Temperature of Air ... ... Degrees | 1.6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... ... ... | 77.9 |
| Dew Point ... ... ... ... | 76.6 |
| Relative humidity of Air ... ... ... | 0.948 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ... ... ... | 8.6 |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... ... | 88.1 |
| Minimum do do ... ... | 77.8 |
| General direction of Wind ... ... | ... |
| from midnight to midnight ... | S.W. S.S.W. S.W.S. |
| Movement of Wind do ... ... | miles ... 1[illegible] |
| Fall of Rain ... ... ... | 0.38 |
| Total fall during month ... ... ... | 14.79 |
| Do. year ... ... ... | 38.41 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 14 a.m. of 19th July | 1.01 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

[illegible]

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

| | A.M. Sunrise | P.M. Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| July 20 (Thursday) | 6h. 11m. | 7h. 18m. |
| " 21 (Friday) | 6h. 11m. | 7h. 18m. |
| " 22 (Saturday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 18m. |
| " 23 (Sunday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 18m. |
| " 24 (Monday) | 6h. 12m. | 7h. 17m. |
| " 25 (Tuesday) | 6h. 13m. | 7h. 17m. |
| " 26 (Wednesday) | 6h. 10m. | 7h. 19m. |

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obsrvations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 19th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east Punjab. Rawalpindi reports 1.3in., Ambala a very heavy fall of 3.80in., Hissar 0.18in. and Delhi 0.60in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan, lightly clouded at Lahore and heavily clouded in the south-east of the division. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Hissar. Night temperature was above normal at Lahore but below it at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Mainpur reports a heavy fall of 3.52in. while Agra had 0.78in., Jhansi 0.20in., Cawnpore 0.35in. and Allahabad 0.24in. Skies are heavily clouded at Mainpuri. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature was considerably lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu and Kotah report 0.18in. and 0.03in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was lower than usual at Jaipur and Mount Abu and was above normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat and Ahmedabad report light falls of 0.20in. and 0.13in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in north Gujarat day temperature was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Amraoti reports 0.42in., Nagpur 0.15in., Chanda 0.74in. and Raipur 0.54in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Khandwa humidity is in effect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy. Bombay reports 0.35in. but Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar received heavy falls of 4.02in., 4.58in. and 4.66in. respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and in the south of the division day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Nizamabad report 0.31in. and 0.10in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Malegaon and Nizamabad day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula and hs given widespread rain in the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab and local in the Central Provinces, south Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls have occured in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabadand south-east Madras. Heavy fall amount to 3.78in. at Mangalore, 4.66in. at Karwar, 4.8in. at Mormugao, 4.92in. at Ratnagiri, 3.52in. at Mainpuri and 3.80in. at Ambala. The sea is rough at Colombo, Trivandrm, Mangalore, Karwar, Dwarka and Karachi. Day temperature was considerably lower than usual in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th July 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in the southern half of the Peninsula and has extended into Baluchistan. Conditions are unsettled off the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly geeral in lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are.—Port Blair one inch; Victoria Point, Akyab three; Rangoon one and a half; Kyaukpyu, Minbu one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Tezpur, Gauhati one; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji six; Berhampore one; Jalpaiguri four; Daltonganj one and a half; Gorakhpur, Lucknow two; Baharaich five; Mukteshwar one; Mussoree eight; Dehra-Dun two; Dalhousie one and Pt. Sandeman three.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY 1[illegible]

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. | Humidity | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum in past 24 hours. | Minimum in past 24 hours. | At 8 hours. | Past 24 hours | Total 1st June to date. |
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | |
| Bushire ... | | | | | |
| Do. 10th ... | 95.2 | 85.2 | 69 | | 0.61 |
| Jask ... | 97.8 | 89.1 | 77 | | 0.0 |
| Muskat ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. th ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | |
| Multan ... | 106.5 | 87.6 | 51 | .. | 0 |
| Sargodha ... | 105.1 | 78.8 | 83 | .38 | 3.91 |
| Lahore ... | 104.4 | 85.8 | 66 | .. | 3.4 |
| Sialkot ... | 103.4 | 79.3 | 90 | 0.18 | 3.19 |
| Ambala ... | 98.8 | 78.0 | 94 | 3.80 | 14.54 |
| Delhi ... | 99.6 | 79.2 | 86 | 0.60 | 4.97 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Agra ... | 91.8 | 78.9 | 92 | 0.78 | 5.21 |
| Mainpuri ... | 91.9 | 76.2 | 98 | 3.52 | 18.83 |
| Jhansi ... | 88.6 | 77.6 | 89 | 0.20 | 9.60 |
| Cawnpore ... | 89.0 | 76.4 | 94 | 0.35 | 9.62 |
| Allahabad ... | 89.6 | 79.0 | 93 | 0.24 | 11.83 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad ... | 104.1 | 84.9 | 63 | .. | 0 |
| Kurrachi ... | 92.8 | 84.0 | 84 | .. | 0.62 |
| Ajmer ... | 97.0 | 75.4 | 74 | .. | 3.47 |
| Jodpur ... | 98.4 | 75.9 | 80 | .. | 0.59 |
| Kotah ... | 92 | 78.6 | 77 | 0.33 | 6.18 |
| Mount Abu ... | 80.0 | 65.0 | 97 | 0.18 | 5.02 |
| BOMBAY MARHATTA AND CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | |
| Wadia— | | | | | |
| Bhuj ... | 94.7 | 73.1 | 64 | .. | 1.01 |
| Deesa ... | 96.8 | 81.8 | 78 | 0.05 | 4.02 |
| Veravel ... | 84.4 | 72.3 | 85 | 0.04 | 5.84 |
| Rajkot ... | 93 | 77.6 | 80 | .. | 3.54 |
| Bhavnagar Pass. | 93.6 | 78.6 | 75 | .. | 5.92 |
| Surat ... | 87.6 | 77.4 | 91 | 0.20 | 10.67 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 93.0 | 77.5 | 86 | 0.13 | 7.62 |
| Sheni ... | 93 | 76 | 7 | .. | 8.33 |
| Neemach ... | 88 | 75.8 | 80 | .. | 14.79 |
| Indore ... | 87.6 | 75.4 | 77 | .. | 14.64 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Pachmarhi ... | 89.1 | 77.0 | 82 | .. | 16.85 |
| Nagpur ... | 88.0 | 76.0 | 82 | .. | 18.24 |
| Chanda ... | 89.2 | 76.0 | 89 | .. | 16.86 |
| Raipur ... | .. | 76 | 85 | .. | 6.76 |
| Akola ... | 92.2 | 77.9 | 73 | .. | 8.63 |
| Amraoti ... | 93 | 78.1 | 84 | 0.42 | 13.31 |
| Betul ... | 90 | 76 | 70 | 0.12 | 7.54 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 89.6 | 78.6 | 84 | .. | 5.80 |
| Chhindwara ... | 86.1 | 75 | .. | 0.74 | 11.44 |
| Balaghat ... | 86.6 | 76.4 | 84 | 0.54 | 13.10 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | |
| Bombay ... | 86.1 | 77.4 | 91 | 0.35 | 38.35 |
| Colaba ... | 86.9 | 78.5 | 86 | 4.92 | 35.70 |
| Mormugao ... | 77.8 | 76.4 | 94 | 4.58 | 51.80 |
| Karwar ... | 76.9 | 73.7 | 95 | 4.66 | 60.49 |
| DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | |
| Malegaon ... | 93.8 | 74.8 | 67 | .. | 7.98 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 95.7 | 71.4 | 76 | .. | 6.60 |
| Poona ... | 91.4 | 70.8 | 83 | 0.61 | 7.79 |
| Sholapur ... | 99.4 | 73.7 | .. | .. | 3.87 |
| Bijapur ... | 95.8 | 71.2 | 77 | .. | 3.27 |
| Belgaum ... | 90.8 | 66.8 | 94 | 0.31 | 14.98 |
| Aurangabad ... | 89.5 | 71.4 | 78 | .. | 13.16 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ... | 94.8 | 73.0 | 86 | 0.10 | 10.68 |
| Hyderabad ... | 85.8 | 73.0 | 78 | .. | 4.48 |
| MALABAR AND COAST— | | | | | |
| Mangalore ... | 72.0 | 72.8 | 96 | 3.78 | 78.33 |
| Calicut ... | 77.0 | 72.8 | 99 | 2.10 | 78.27 |
| Cochin ... | 80.7 | 76.4 | 94 | 2.70 | 83.84 |
| Trivandrm ... | 83.3 | 74.1 | 85 | .. | 42.86 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | | |
| Masulipatam ... | 93.1 | 76.0 | 80 | .. | 7.8 |
| Bellary ... | 84.8 | 75.0 | 77 | 0.05 | 6.32 |
| Cuddapah ... | 93.6 | 76.0 | 82 | 0.09 | 3.71 |
| Madras ... | 86.0 | 77.6 | 76 | 0.00 | 3.31 |
| Kodaikanal ... | 77.8 | 64 | 90 | 0.16 | 4.60 |
| Coimbatore ... | 80 | 70.8 | 88 | 0.28 | 2.57 |
| Trichinopoly ... | 92.1 | 76.4 | 69 | .. | 2.61 |
| Karaikal ... | 87.9 | 77.4 | 78 | .. | 3.17 |

### ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

At a recent meeting of the Reception Committee it was resolved to hold the Conference and Exhibition on the 5th, 6th and 7th August at Rajahmundry, Sjt. Ayurveda Panchanana Kristna Sastry Kavade of Poona was elected president of the Conference and Exhibition, and he has given his consent to preside and guide the deliberations of the Conference.

It has ben decided to award prizes in the shape of gold, silver and bronze medals to gentlemen writing the best essays on important subjects. Prizes will also be awarded to the best treatises on Toxicology (Agathathantram) (2) Ayurvedic Anatomy in the light of modern experience, (3) Ojovivarana, and (4) Infectious diseases.

An exhibition of the following articles will be held in plants and drugs, metals and chemicals, medicines, apparatus and surgical instruments, physiological and anatomical charts, ancient inscriptions, ancient manuscripts and a good collection of valuable books on Ayurveda.

All letters, enquiries and other communications must be addressed to Dr. G. Srinivasarow, L. M. P., General Secretary, from whom all particulars and information can be obtained.

### INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipality has increased property-tax by 2 3/8 p. c. from 1st April, 1922. A great many property-owners learnt of this only when the increased bills were presented to them for payment, while there are some who do not know this as they have not yet paid their current Municipal bills.

Can any of your readers let me know through the medium of your paper whether the landlords can recover this tax from their tenants from the 1st day of April or from the date from which the tenants have been served with notices to this effect?—Yours, etc.

R. M. T.

### MADRAS UNIVERSITY CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 18.

The Madras University Training Corps has already received 719 applications for admission from students of local Colleges. So far sanction has been obtained by 160 students only.

It is understood that the Syndicate of the Madras University has passed a resolution urging immediate sanction to the whole battalion for Madras and Trichinopoly about 250 students having sent in their applications from the latter place.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 21.

English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Council Hall. Poona, 2 p.m.

Meeting of shareholders' of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co. (in liquidation), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 23.

Meeting of South Indians of Bombay, Vidya's Hall (off Dadar English School), Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, 4-30 p.m., Mr. K. S. Iyer to preside.

Salle Francaise.—Lecture on the real Cyrano de Bergerac,—6-30 p.m.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

| | Arr. H. | M. | Dep. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail .. .. | 17 | 0 | 12 | 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 | 30 | 13 | 30 |
| Madras Mail .. .. | 8 | 40 | 21 | 15 |
| Poona Mail .. .. | 11 | 30 | 14 | 45 |
| Inter & 3rd Poona Express | 12 | 5 | 14 | 10 |
| Poona Express .. .. | 19 | 45 | 7 | 50 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Madras Express.. .. | 21 | 40 | 8 | 30 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H. | M. | Dep. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshawar Mail.. | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Gujarat Mail .. .. | 11 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| Kathiawar Express .. | 7 | 45 | 20 | 45 |
| Fast Passenger .. .. | 21 | 30 | 7 | 5 |

## TODAYS MEETINGS.

### PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at [illegible], at the Congress Office.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

### BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak will address the members of the Students' Brotherhood in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The address is open to the public.

### MR. POLAK TO BE ENTERTAINED.

A farewell entertainment has been arranged in honour of Mr. H. S. L. Polak who will be leaving for England on next Saturday. He will give a talk on the position of Indians overseas in the Servants of India Society's Hall at 9-30 a.m. on 21st instant (to-morrow.)

### SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Prof. S. R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on "The Criticism on the Organisation and Management of Indian Companies" to-morrow (Friday,) at 6-0 p.m., in the College Hall, near Sir, J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, when Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., will preside.

### STUDENTS' CRICKET CLUB.

The general meeting of the old and new members of the (Bradley Night School) "Students' Cricket Club" will be held on Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Mahalaxmi Mitra Mandal, Jacob Circle.

### MAIL STEAMER.

The mail steamer "Naldera" has on board the outward mails of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

O. S. K's steamer "Ganges Maru" from Japan will sail for Colombo on the 20th inst. and is to arrive at Bombay on the 25th.

### JAIN STUDENTS' NEEDING HELP.

The Jain students and Jain Pathsalas requiring help should apply the Hon. Secretaries Shri Jain S. Education Board, 566, Pydhuni, Bombay, for the forms which must be duly filled in and returned before the 30th of July.

### "G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee met the All-India leaders, who arrived by the Kathiawar Express, at the Dadar Station, when the Secretary of the local committee garlanded the leaders with a hand-spun garland on behalf of the District Congress Committee. There were present a number of people at the platform.

### WRIST WATCH FOUND.

A silver wrist watch was found by a Khilafat Volunteer, on the 18th July, at Marwady Vidyalaya Hall. Owner may present himself at the Khilafat Volunteer office, Dadar Building, near J. J. Hospital, and take possession of it.

### PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference Committee constituted under the Rules of Organization of the Conference will shortly settle the date of holding the conference and the list of subjects to be discussed thereat. All Societies and Co-operators in the Presidency are therefore requested to send as early as possible their suggestions to the Secretary of the Institute.

### YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The 11th Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on the 15th instant at the premises of the Association when Mr. A. K. Pai presided. The annual report submitted by the Managing Committee for the last year was adopted and the new Managing Committee for the year, 1922-23 of the following gentlemen was elected. President, Mr. A. K. Pai, Vice-Presidents, Mr. S. A. Shete and Dr. V. G. Rele; Members: S. D. Jogleker, S. B. Bhandare, Manalal Parbhuram, M. I. Mehta, D. K. Rahalker, S. L. Silam, J. K. Parulker, V. K. Pupala, R. B. Kirtiker, Y. V. Sukthanker, V. V. Gadre and B. S. Rangneker.

Our correspondent writes from Surat:—A meeting of the voters and rate-payers of the Rander Municipality was held on July 5th to protest against the proposed electrification of the town in spite of financial stringency.

## YESTERDAY'S DOWNPOUR.

### CITY IN FLOODS.

So far the city of Bombay has had good rainfall this season. Nobody can say with any amount of certainty what will happen in the future. Perhaps there might be dry weather for a prolonged period, or the present monsoonish conditions may continue till the end of the season. The rains which have been falling in the city for the last few days, with a break here and there, show no signs of diminution. Compared with last year the rainfall up to 18th shows an increase of as much as 11 inches, although it is less by one inch than the figure of 1920.

On Wednesday morning, the rain which was coming in great force since the previous evening, fell copiously for some hours and the result was that many parts of the city were under water. As usual Lamington Road, Null Bazar, Chakla, Sheik Memon Street, etc., were impassable owing to the accumulation of water on account of the sudden rainfall. But the water soon subsided, when the violence of the rain abated a bit. But throughout the day the rain continued to fall in large showers and was a source of much inconvenience to the citizens.

The maidans and the cricket pitches of the various gymkhanas presented picturesque sights, as the rains have turned them into tanks. The waves which used to dash themselves against the sea-wall near the Indian Gymkhanas with incredible fury, all these years, sending up fine spray to a height of several feet, do so no more now on account of the Reclamation Wall which has bravely stood the buffeting of the monsoon.

### MISHAP TO A BOAT.

A Muchwa (a boat), belonging to the Port of Naogoan in Alibaug District, was returning with a crew of twenty on the morning of the 18th instant, when at 4 o'clock it capsized. Seventeen of the crew managed to cling to the overturned boat and drifted safe ashore. Three were missing. The dead body of one of them had been washed ashore at Upper Colaba and was removed by the police to the morgue. The name of the deceased is Mahadeo Pocha.

## PARSIS AND PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE [illegible]"

Sir,—Most Parsis reading [illegible] letter under the above headi[illegible] teemed paper of the 11th in[illegible] led away with the idea that [illegible] plete religious tolerance in Persi[illegible] sent, but that is not the case, and, [illegible] the Crown Prince of Persia may [illegible] pleased the Parsi audience at Sir [illegible] Jehangir Hall by assuring them it wa[illegible] still facts are quite the opposite. It is true that owing to many influences, the condition of the Zoroastrians is much better today than it was a decade ago, yet the condition of the majority of the Zoroastrians in Persia to-day is far from satisfactory or even respectable. Of course, judging from the treatment he himself received, a well-to-do Parsi like Mr. M. Dady going on tour to Persia, as a guest, will have quite different opinions about the condition of Zoroastrians to that of a Zoroastrian merchant or a farmer like me who has actually lived in Yezd, which the majority of Persian Zoroastrians inhabit.

It is true that there is tolerance in Tehran and Ispahan where the Government is strong enough to prevent persecution, but in cities like Yezd and Sirjan the Zoroastrian does not enjoy the rights of a respectable citizen which I have found from my stay in Yezd and which I can prove not only from recent occurrences but also from events that happen there even today. For instance a Zoroastrian or a Jew is not allowed to ride even on his own animal in the city of Yezd. A Zoroastrian is not allowed to put on the 'Abu' (the Persian cloak) even in winter in the city of Yezd. A Zoroastrian is not allowed to run a shop of any kind in the bazar of the city of Yezd. So recently as 1920, a dispute arose between the Mohomadans and Zoroastrians in Yezd, because of the latter's audacity in making their school boys dress in uniforms and their traders putting on turbans of rather dark colours; which impertinence so much excited the Mussalmans that their Mujtahed ordered complete boycott of the Zoroastrians and for over a fortnight they so strictly observed the boycott that a dying Zoroastrian could not obtain even a doctor's assistance for money or pity's sake.

If space allowed I could give many such instances of religious intolerance and oppression which I experienced in Yezd which any civilized man would rightly condemn as being the practices of a most barbarous nation. Mr. M. Dady should have investigated and then reported the actual state of the Zoroastrians in Yezd, which is very much worse than that of the depressed classes here; but it seems he has been led away by the promises of a few who have the welfare of the country at heart and in his own enthusiasm for Parsis emigrating to Persia, written about what he was told in reference to the supposed tolerance. Of course if Parsis settle in other provinces than Yezd, their lot may be much better than that of their more unfortunate brethren in that province, but still it will teach them sometimes at a bitter cost the relative value of order and justice that reigns here under the British Raj.—Yours, etc.,

A YEZDI.

## CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### MEMBERS LEFT FOR POONA.

The members of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee having completed their work in Bombay left for Poona last night. They were given a hearty send-off at the Victoria Terminus station.

## RETAIL SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

### HOW PUBLIC IS SWINDLED.

### STANDING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for sanction a memorandum to his address of the same date from the Acting Hydraulic Engineer who submits a case in which a water connection is proposed to be severed for non-payment of extra charge in respect of water used for building purposes.

Mr. J. B. Bomanbehram said that he was opposed to the severing of water connection. They could not expect the poor tenant in this particular case to pay a sum of Rs. 359. He was, some time back, given to understand by the Municipal Secretary that such cases were few, but now he learnt that they were frequent.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said that there was some force in the argument of Mr. Bomanbehram.

After some further discussion sanction was given to the memorandum, Mr. J. B. Bomanbehram being the only dissentient.

RETAIL SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee then gave consideration to a letter to the Secretary, dated the 9th July, from Mr. Khoja Khan Mohamad Rahim, stating that the average retail sale of kerosine oil carried on by the four Kerosine Oil Companies in Bombay through their agents and their agents' hawkers amounts to about 10.595 gallons per day; that the gallon-measure used by hawkers for selling the oil is smaller by $\frac{3}{4}$th of a bottle than the prescribed gallon supplied to the hawkers by the agents; that this goes to show that every day the public of Bombay are cheated by the hawkers to the extent of about 7,946$\frac{1}{2}$ bottles or 331 tins of oil worth about Rs. 1,060-4-9, at the rate of Rs. 3-3-3 per tin; that this fraud is going on from year to year unnoticed by the public as well as by Government as the gallon measures bear no official stamp or mark. Requesting that the public may be helped from being cheated in these hard times.

Mr. R. Chinoy said that these measurements were supplied, as a matter of fact, by the Oil Companies themselves to their [illegible] and thus the [illegible] mind a copy of this [illegible] forwarded to all the Oil [illegible]

[illegible] Bomanbehram: "If you are [illegible] can prosecute the hawker."

[illegible] A. Haveliwalla thought that a [illegible] of the letter should be forwarded to the Oil Companies. Mr. Bomanbehram was of opinion that the letter should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman said that the Police Commissioner had heard the discussion on the letter and he hoped that he would make enquiries in the matter.

Mr. Haveliwalla said that it was a clear police case and therefore the letter should be forwarded to the Police Commissioner.

Mr. P. J. Murzban was of opinion that the letter should be forwarded to the Police Commissioner and to the four Oil Companies.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks and to the four Oil Companies.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

### HAKIMJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru, accompanied by Babu J. N. Sen Gupta who was recently released from jail, and Mr. Rajendra Prasad, the Behar leader, paid a visit to the National Medical College yesterday morning, and addressed the students who were awaiting the distinguished visitors in the Gandhi Hall. Prof. L. G. Khare having introduced Pundit Motilalji and others to some of the distinguished people that had gathered, the Punditji made a short speech in Hindi, in which he exhorted the students not to look upon medicine as a mercenary profession. The practice of medicine should be considered as something sacred, something which required self-sacrifice and a social conscience. It was the doctor's business to prevent people getting ill, not to make money out of them after they had got ill.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, who was quite in his element while addressing the future aspirants to medical fame, in a weighty and impressive speech, explained to them what the practice of "Unani" medicine meant. He referred to the old Greek system of medicine, which was really the Unani system, and instanced how 700 years ago, the Indian books on surgery and anatomy, which were made use of then, proved helpful in the successful performance of difficult operations. More of such literature was now coming to light, and he hoped the students would make researches in this region and shed further light on the subject.

The other leaders also spoke a few words of encouragement to the students and the function then came to a close.

## ALL-INDIA BORROWINGS.

### ADVANCES TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Government of India propose to make advances to the Bombay Government out of the proceeds of All-India borrowings now in operation. It is on account of this assurance that the Bombay Government have decided not to raise a loan this year for their requirements in respect of development and other purposes.

## DADABHAI'S DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

### WHY REVILE GANDHIJI?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Most of us remember, how in years past the Anglo-Indian papers, the Conservative Politicians, and the British Bureaucrats in India used to denounce our Grand Old Man on all possible occasions; and how they used to ridicule his persistent protests against India's drain by Britain! To-day, these journals and officials have a kind word to say about Dadabhai; but they are very bitter against Gandhiji! We can quite understand their attitude; for Dadabhai has ceased to trouble them, and Gandhiji has made it almost impossible for them to ride roughshod without opposition! But how can we reconcile the attitude of our Liberal publicists, who upheld Dadabhai and now disown and even denounce the great Gandhiji? The Moderates, the Liberals, the Besantines and the Independents they all acknowledge Dadabhai Naoroji as their political Guru; and they all accept his "Swaraj" as their definite goal. Now what is Dadabhai's definition of Swaraj as given in his Presidential Address at the Calcutta Congress in 1906? Here it is, Sir:—

(1) "Just as the *administration* of the United Kingdom in all services, departments, and details is *in the hands of the people themselves* of that country, so should we in India claim that the administration in all services, departments and details should be in the hands of the people themselves of India. This is not only a matter of right and matter of the aspirations of the educated—important enough as these matters are—but is far more *an absolute necessity, as the only remedy for the great inevitable economic evil*, which Sir John Shore pointed out a hundred and twenty years ago, and *which is the fundamental cause of the present drain and poverty*. The remedy is absolutely necessary for the material, moral, intellectual, political, social, industrial and every possible progress and welfare of the people of India."

(2) "As in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, *all taxation and legislation and the power of spending the taxes* are in the hands of the representatives of the people of those countries, so *should also be the rights of the people of India*."

(3) "*All financial relations between England and India must be just on a footing of equality*—i.e. whatever money India may find towards expenditure in any department, civil or military or naval, to the extent of [illegible] that share should Indians share in all the benefits of that expenditure in salaries, pensions, emoluments, materials etc., as *a partner in the Empire*, as she is always declared to be. *We do not ask any favours. We want only justice.*" Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens, the whole matter can be comprised in one word—*self-government or Swaraj, like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.*" So Dadabhai's "Swaraj" means this:—"That all taxation, legislation and the power of spending the taxes must be the rights of the people of India and must remain in their hands—and that all financial relations between England and India must be just on a footing of equality—India to be a partner in the Empire." Fifteen years have rolled on since these demands were made, and I ask the Moderates to tell us straight, whether they have gained *real power* in taxation or legislation, or expenditure? But let us revert to the main subject. Dadabhai's "Swaraj" meant India's partnership in the Empire. The Liberals have been trying to make out, that Gandhiji's demand is different! That Gandhiji wants to go out of the Empire, and wants complete Independence for India! This is all incorrect, unfair and positively, damaging to India's cause. For (1) The Great Gandhiji, when asked by the Parsi Central Association to define his Swaraj in June 1921, said that all that he wanted was "Dominion Home Rule" for India. (2) Further, when he was asked by an English journalist in U. P., he said, that he never for a moment wished the Britishers to go bag and baggage from India. (3) And futhermore, at the Ahmedabad Congress, it was Gandhiji that opposed the Independence Resolution of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

In face of these facts, is it not unkind, unfair, unpatriotic for Liberal Publicists to represent Gandhiji here and abroad as an arch-enemy of British connection and as one determined for separation from the British Commonwealth? Like Dadabhai, Mehta and Tilak, Gandhiji demands Dominion Home Rule for India—not as a favour—but by right and as bare justice to herself and her children.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## DELHI BANIA MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July [illegible]

Mr. Suraj Narain, Barrister and Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown applied before Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate for ten days' remand of four persons arrested under section 302 I.P.C., in connection with what was known as the Delhi Bania murder case in which one Ramkrishna was murdered about a month ago and whose decomposed corpse was discovered last Sunday.

The Magistrate refused the bail application but on request of Counsel for the accused, he ordered that the accused may be kept in judicial lock up instead of police lock-up. The accused was remanded.

A Karachi message of July 18th states:—Major Blake, the aviator, arrived at Bunder Abbas early Tuesday morning.

The "Madras Mail" writes during his recent visit to Madras the Minister for development discussed with the Chief Officers of the Fisheries Department a question of selection of a suitable type of engine for steam launches which has been ordered for employment for demonstration purposes in up-to-date methods of fish catching in Madras.

## LATE RAI BAIKUNTH NAT I SEN BAHADUR.

### MEMORIAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjea presided to-day at a meeting held to commemorate the memory of the late Rai Baikunth Nath Sen Bahadur. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and many others spoke on the life and work of the deceased for his motherland. The late Mr. Sen began public life forty years back. He was a Congressman till the introduction of the Non-Cooperation cult in India. He was chairman of the Congress Reception Committee in Calcutta over which Mrs. Besant presided. He was the president of the District Board of Murshidabad, a well-known vakil and a member of the Legislative Council. Resolutions re. expression of sorrow and raising funds for a suitable memorial were adopted.

## GANDHI DAY AT CALCUTTA.

### APPEAL TO WEAR KHADI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The fourth Gandhi Day was observed in Calcutta and the mufassil towns to-day.

In the morning followers of Mr. Gandhi offered prayers in temples and mosques. The day was observed by them as a day of fasting. In the evening they broke fast and paraded streets in a procession singing religious and national songs and collecting funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Later on five meetings were held in different parts in the city. Babu Hardayal Nag, President Bengal Congress Committee, presided at the Halliday Park meeting. He spoke regarding the sacrifices made and sufferings undergone by Mr. Gandhi and concluded by urging the audience to introduce *charka* in every household and use khaddar.

## GANDHI DAY AT MANDLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDLA, July 19.

Gandhi Day was observed here quite enthusiastically, volunteers taking conspicuous part. The day was ushered in with national songs and in the evening citizens marched in procession with songs and Mahatmaji's likeness seated in a decorated tonga. A mass meeting was also held. Several speeches were delivered, touching on the present situation and work before the people. Collection for Tilak Swaraj Fund is continuing.

## AT GORAKHPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, July 19.

Gandhi Day was duly observed at Gorakhpur. At dawn singing parties went round, during the day. Khaddar was sold briskly, every householder taking some. In the evening a public meeting was held, local leaders speaking.

## NEW URDU BI-WEEKLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 19.

A new Nationalist Urdu bi-weekly "Hindustan" is to be started at Cawnpore under the editorship of Mr. M. Chowdhry. The first issue of the paper will appear in the last week of this month.

## KARACHI RACING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 18.

The Karachi Autumn Race Meeting is announced for November 20, 22, 25 and as in former years the very best sport is anticipated.

## MR. ASHTHANA SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S S. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, July 17.

Srj. Sitaram Ashthana's case came for hearing on the 15th July in the Court of Babu Gopibiharisahai, Sub-Divisional Officer, Sagri. Ashthanaji was taken in procession to the Collectorate. Outside the Collectorate before appearing in the Court he delivered an inspiring speech for about half an hour. Government servants of the Collectorate came out and listened to him with interest. He exhorted all and specially lawyers and Government servants to help liberating the Motherland. Extracts from the speech on which he was prosecuted were that he had said that the N.C.O. movement was a war between *dharma* and *adharma* and that the prestige of the Government had fallen and its strength had been undermind. The accused refused to defend himself and presented a written statement, in the course of which he stated that no power could check the public from disseminating disaffection towards the Government, unless the real cause of the disaffection were removed. He offered himself for the highest punishment. The Magistrate was courteous and wished him well while sentencing him to one year's simple imprisonment. Ashthanaji received the sentence with characteristic calmness and thanked the Magistrate. He was carried in a motor to the District Jail, the procession accompanying him to the jail gate. The conduct of the local police was highly commendable. Ashthanaji has not yet been treated as a political prisoner. His imprisonment has infused a new life in the district.

## HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### K. S. L. I. (8) BEAT CUSTOM (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground, when an extremely one-sided game was witnessed in the match between the K.S.L.I. and Customs teams. Everybody who knew of the forms of these two teams entertained no doubt, as to the ultimate winners of the day, but that the K.S.L.I. would secure such a decisive victory and that their opponents the Customs would sustain so crushing a defeat nobody seriously anticipated. The actual score of the day was K.S.L.I. eight goals as opposed to blank scoring by their opponents. By this victory the Infantry team has once more demonstrated its overwhelming superiority over other teams and it can also be said that they bid fair to win the trophy.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. There was heavy rain during the course of the day and consequently the field was absolutely water-logged. Fortunately no rain came during the actual progress of the play. The attendance of spectators was not so large as usual.

Right from the start the K. S. L. I. assumed violently aggressive tactics and carried operations into their enemies' territory. They were especially successful in passing the ball along the wings, their forwards showing excellent combination in attacking movements. As a result of these tactics the Customs defence was taxed to its utmost capacity. During the first fifteen minutes no less than four corners were scored. The goals came in quick succession and before the game was fifteen minutes old four goals were bagged by the enterprising forwards of the K.S.L.I. The scoring for the first half, however, was not yet over, for two more goals were secured by the K. S. L. I. before the whistle went for the temporary respite.

Play during the second half was of a more even nature. It is true the K.S.L.I. were still attacking but the Customs defence proved more wide-awake than during the first half and cleared successfully time and again. Yet the K.S.L.I. were not to be denied and they during the closing stages of the game scored two more goals.

A word of praise is due to the Customs goalkeeper who distinguished himself by stopping many dengerous shots. The defeat of the Customs is to be attributed to the enterprising nature of their forward play and the weakness of the back line.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.:—Goal—Cropl. Smith; Backs—Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves—C. Q. M. S. Flavell, Lieut. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, Lce.-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard.

Customs:—Goal—Bower; Backs—Potts and Gaitely; Halves—Morris, Giles and Clarke; Forwards—Michael, H. S. Lynn, Singlehurst, D. Lynn and Davis.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

VS.

Y. M. C. A.

### FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition the only match, Calcutta vs. Staffords, was played Tuesday evening. Calcutta was easily the better side and own the match by a goal to nill scored about during midway during first half.

## COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Yorkshire beat Essex on the first Innings. Rhodes scored 106 and Macaulay 101 and Ray Kilner took eleven Essex wickets for 51.

Surrey beat Lancashire by six wickets.

Derbyshire beat Leicestershire on the first Innings. Carter scored 145 for Derby.

Notts beat Sussex by five wickets. Richmond took eleven Sussex wickets for 75 while Sussex batsman Bowley scored 100.

## BISLEY SHOOTING COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

The Kolhapore Cup has been won at Bisley by the Mother country with 1080 points. Canada came second with 1071 points, Guernsey scored 1033 points and India 995.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The monsoon has been vigorously in Northern India and Peninsula. The unsettled condition in north Madras coast persist. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Centran Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, north Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Central India east. A few falls also occured in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southwest Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point, Moulmein three, Mergui one and a half, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu, Minbu two, Dibrugarh three Dhubri two, Cherrapunji six, Bogra one and a half, Jalpaiguri five, Naya Dumka four, Lucknow, Bahraich, Roorkee three, Mainpuri, Berreilly four, Meerut two, Mukteswar one and a half, Mussooree one, Dehra Dun four, Ambala four, Rawalpindi one and a half, Simla two, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Karwar five, Mangalore four, Calicut two, Parbani three Mercara one.

Fore cast:—Increase in Central Provinces and Kashmir.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, July 20, 1922.*

## THE CALL.

The Fourth Gandhi Day has come and gone. The citizens of Bombay had the great good fortune of having in their midst India's two most beloved leaders to guide them in the observance of the Day and we trust the advice given by them will be laid to heart by every one of them. Hakim Ajmal Khan said that the awakening of India was the awakening of all Asia and in saying so he has drawn attention to the privilege that is India's, the privilege of becoming the leader of an emancipated Asia. Is India going to prove herself worthy of the privilege? She can if only her people have the will to make the sacrifice that is demanded of them. For she enjoys, for fulfilling her destiny, unique advantages such as no country has yet enjoyed. She has a leader and a matchless weapon which that leader has presented to her. Though the leader is now in jail, the weapon that he has taught her to handle and use is still there to be wielded with triumphant effect. The question of the moment is: Has the country, since his imprisonment, honestly and vigorously obeyed his injunction to spin and to use Khaddar and to carry out the Bardoli programme? Pandit Motilal says that instead of going forward the country has gone backwards. This is the verdict of a trusted leader who has just come out of jail and it is a verdict which has caused him pain to pronounce and the truth of which few will gainsay. Doubtless there has been great response to the last message of the Mahatma, but the response has not been adequate. Hundreds after him have willingly gone to jail and thousands have been working throughout the country spreading the gospel of non-violent non-cooperation and carrying out the Bardoli-Delhi constructive programme. But the national endeavour has not yet reached the scale commensurate with the magnitude of the struggle that India has to wage and the greatness of the destiny she has to fulfil. Pandit Motilal hopes that before the next Gandhi Day comes, the country will have made definite progress and he has warned the country that if it does not give adequate response, the Mahatma will have to spend the whole of his sentence of six years in jail. It will be an undying shame to the Indian people if the Mahatma remains in jail so long; and they will thereby proclaim to the whole world their unfitness to be free. But is there an Indian who calls himself a patriot and who yet will reconcile himself to the thought of his country's noblest son remaining in jail because he himself has not answered the call of the country for service and sacrifice?

## UNEDIFYING CONTROVERSY.

Those, who have followed the unedifying controversy between the landholders and the "Liberals" of the United Provinces concerning the proposed extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office, will feel disgusted at the language that was indulged in at the Conference of the landholders towards their Liberal opponents. Decency required some sort of restraint in criticising them. The U. P. landholders' Conference has, however followed the advice of the attorney, who having no case, wired to his counsel to "abuse the other side." The Raja of Jehangirabad, who acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and who has recently become familiar to the readers of the "Chronicle," and the President, Raja D. N. Singh, have not, by their infelicitous speeches, improved their case for the perpetuation of the civilian element in the administration of the Province. The Raja Sahib of Jehangirabad even held out a threat to the Liberals, who have sinned in the eyes of the landholders by advocating the cause of the oppressed peasantry of Oudh when the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill was on the legislative anvil.

But, for sheer effrontery the address of Raja D. N. Singh was unrivalled. He made an astounding claim for his class when he declared: "We alone are the true representatives of the inhabitants of this great Province." This piece of effrontery apart, we know of nothing that entitles the landholders of U. P. to represent the people of the Province. In all progressive movements in the past these very landholders who now claim to be the exponents of public opinion, have ranged themselves on the side of reaction and autocracy and have, in many cases, purchased immunity for their oppression of the tenants by a policy of servility and sycophancy. It is only natural, however, that they should now be moving heaven and earth to retain their "friend, philosopher and guide" at the helm of affairs in their province for a further term, and should unstintedly praise the civilians but for whose support or connivance they could never have perpetrated on their poor, ignorant tenants, what is, in many cases, a living death. The Liberals have trodden on the toes of the landlords by attacking, however mildly, the evils of landlordism and forcing some minor concessions for the tenants from a reluctant Government. But for Sir Harcourt Butler and some of his advisers, the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Act would have proved far more beneficial to the tenants and conducive to their contentment. The present move on the part of the landholders is clearly a selfish manoeuvre, instigated doubtless by a small clique of civilians who have nourished a positive hatred of popular Government. The landholders are many of them merely tools, albeit self-seeking ones, in the hands of their civilian friends. But a continuance of Butlerism will only mean in the end the securing of a fresh lease of life to unrepentant bureaucratism, which would sooner see democracy in the dust than sacrifice the class interests personified by the landholders and their civilian supporters.

Most of the Liberals in U.P., after their short-lived trance, have begun to see the error of their ways in surrendering their principles to expediency and in shouting at the top of their voice: "Long live the Indian bureaucracy, we are co-operators and the bureaucracy is our ally!" Many of them no longer feel so and have begun to think with the rest of their countrymen that bureaucracy is past mending and that the reforms are shallow, transient things, which, beyond giving the favoured few among them a few loaves and fishes of office, have done nothing to tackle the root of the Indian problem. It is only a question of time, we hope, before they will also come to realise that Non-co-operation is the only remedy, and, perhaps, an extension of Butlerism, in the teeth of opposition, may yet help definitely to bring them once more on the side of justice and righteousness. If this result follows, we would certainly forgive the faults of the landholders, who are clamouring for a somewhat longer lease to autocracy.

## RURAL REORGANIZATION.

In two recent publications on the Indian co-operative movement, the writers have complimented Bombay on possessing the largest number of non official workers among various provinces in India. If we analyse the causes of this phenomenon, we find that it is due not to any special qualifications in the public workers of this Presidency nor to any exceptional facilities placed in their way by Government. The achievement is mainly the result of the opportunities that have been enjoyed by non-officials to come together frequently at local and provincial conferences and of the sound sense shown by them in forming urban banks and housing societies which have brought increasing numbers of workers, belonging to the intelligentsia, to the fold. Even this, however, would not have led to results striking enough to impress outsiders, had not non-official workers organized an association of their own to co-ordinate their activities, to arrange for the training of young men in principles and practice of co-operation and to represent unofficial opinion on co-operative matters through a journal of their own. It is four years now since this body, the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, was started, and its fourth annual report which was adopted at its general meeting th[illegible] is an in[illegible] valuable work done [illegible] co-operative endeavour.

The Institute is a bod[illegible] aims with the Irish Agricul[illegible] zation Society, a non-party orga[illegible] that has revolutionized rural life in I[illegible] land during the past few years. The only difference is that in India the co-operative movement having been introduced under the aegis of the State, the latter is still unwilling to relax its control, and it may be some time before the Institute transfers to itself the powers of direction and control now vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Society. But that time will come soon, and it is one of the distinguishing merits of the Institute in Bombay that it has kept this goal always in view in evolving its own organization. For instance, there are critics who may complain that if the Central Institute in Bombay is to assume powers of control, the only change for the rural co-operator will be the displacement of the Registrar's Department by a new bureaucracy responsible only to a handful of individuals in Bombay. The Institute has, from now onwards, therefore, very wisely sought to achieve decentralization of its work and to aim at placing local activities under the direction of local workers. It has started divisional branches in the principal linguistic divisions of the Presidency and has arranged to open sub-branches in every taluka where there is a nucleus of good co-operative societies. It has adopted a scheme of representation under which the predominant voice is that of the representatives of co-operative institutions of various grades and not of the individual sympathizers who come in merely to assist in a good cause and occasionally serve as expert advisors. And the policy is to be determined not by the Registrar in consultation with a few individuals, nor by the latter alone, but through taluka, divisional and provincial conferences which take the place of the annual co-operative congresses which are a feature of the co-operative organization in Germany and other countries. But though the control and direction are to vest in co-operators themselves, there is a place in the Institute for all who are interested in the promotion in this Presidency of a movement which is one of the most effective substitutes for the capitalist form of economic organization that has been at the root of the present miseries of the world. That place is as workers and donors, for it is evident from the last report of this Institute that if this body is to assume its true role in the co-operative movement it should have the assistance of more workers and sympathizers and have command over larger resources in the shape either of annual subscription or donations to the permanent endowments fund.

# Notes of the Day

**B. G. Horniman.**

"C. L. D." writes:—

"Sir,—I have remarked that each time a meeting of protest against the deportation of Mr. Horniman is held, speaker after speaker laments the fact that Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, behaved like a perfect autocrat towards Mr. Horniman and that the question of liberty and law was quietly ignored in his case because the Government wanted to get him out of the country by any means. All this is very true and one doubts whether it serves any purpose every now and then to repeat a thing that has long disgusted every right-minded individual at such methods of authority. People, who held exaggerated belief in British justice, fairplay and what not, are long disillusioned about all these fine words, for we know now that the British nowadays can suit themselves to any expediency so long as it serves their end. It is stated that some Englishmen will do anything for the sake of their imperialism. If by this time Sir George Lloyd and the other authorities in this country have not realized that their unjust act towards Mr. Horniman is a crying shame, whether it served their imperialistic policy or not, I am afraid no argument of equity, law, liberty, fairplay, etc., will appeal to them. For it is clear by this time that the question of might is right is firmly believed by a very great number of Englishmen, besides the German."

**Law and Liberty.**

Our correspondent proceeds:—

"Listen to what an Englishman has to say on the subject. At the Trocadero Restaurant in London, Professor L. T. Hobhouse, presiding over the Rationalist Press Association dinner on the 29th May last, said: ". . . But there are other spheres in which liberty has been greatly diminished. In the political sphere persecutions of opinion have been quite frequent for several years past. They even began before the War, and go on to the present time. It is the obscure people who are picked out for attack, just as it is obscure people who figure in blasphemy prosecutions. . . . I have seen a great many surprising things in the course of my observations on politics. A great many things I thought impossible have actuali[illegible]bout and prevailed. I shoul[illegible]thought impossible the attitude of our law, our new[illegible]sses, our Press, to things [illegible]ppened in India and Ireland [illegible] period. If any one had [illegible]t such things would have [illegible]n or twenty years ago, I [illegible] laughed at him and said he [illegible]ucing. So I have rather come [illegible] out the word "impossible" from [illegible]uggestion of a political reaction. [illegible]ical reaction might go to [illegible] conceivable length. . . ." Professor Hobhouse also lamented the falling off of liberty in England. . . . "The plea for liberty is, I think, most urgently needed at the present time, because, in whatever respects we have progressed—and we have progressed in some—we have lost that union of two things which was the pride of the English people; that is the inter-connection of liberty and law. There has been in our time a much laxer sense of law and legality, a greater readiness to condone extra-legal violence where carried out by Governments, as in the Punjab or Ireland." Let me add that this speech was supported by the Earl Russel, the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, the well-known journalist, Mr. Julian S. Huxley, the brilliant English scientist, and Mr. George Whale. If Englishmen themselves are passing such remarks about their love of liberty and law is there any wonder that Englishmen in authority in this land should flout law and public opinion when it suits their purpose?"

And yet Sir George Lloyd is not weary of reminding us that a man need be a slave to nothing but law!

**Infant Mortality in Bombay.**

At its Monday's meeting the Municipal Corporation discussed a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on infant mortality in Bombay and we are glad to note some of the Corporators suggested rational means for checking this mortality. It would give a rude shock to many to know that whereas in London in the year 1921 the ratio of death of infants under one year per 1,000 births was 80, in Christiania 54 and New York 71, in Bombay, the second city in the Empire, it was 666. The figure speaks for itself and justifies the assumption that there is no city in the world which is as bad as Bombay in this respect. Overcrowding, lack of light and ventilation,—slums in short—impure milk and ignorance of mothers and last but not the least poverty, not to speak of lack of adequate efforts on the part of the Municipality, are the fundamental causes that contribute to the heavy toll of infant mortality, but we trust the Medical Relief Committee, to whom the matter has been referred, will not shelve the question, but take immediate measures provisionally—before adopting more scientific, efficient and tangible steps—to provide pure milk at various centres in Bombay at a cheap rate, increase the number of district nurses and establish more maternity homes than the three that exist, which in view of the population of Bombay are inadequate.

**N.-W. F. Province.**

No single witness has done so much to draw public attention to the manner in which the administration in the Frontier Province is being carried on as Harkishan Lal who appeared before the Bray Committee which recently finished its work of recording evidence. The Minister of the Punjab claimed for himself first-hand knowledge and declared that if left to himself he would make short shrift of the officials governing that unhappy tract. Out of the widely divergent evidence gathered by the Committee, if there is one thing which emerges more prominently than any other, it is this that the judicial administration of the Province is rotten to the core. The *jirga* system, which in itself is not bad, has been misused for a long time by the members composing a *jirga*, who are generally drawn from a class of people known as "the hangers-on of official," and who are seldom known to have suffered from too much scrupulousness in discharging their responsible functions of dispensing justice. Corruption and dishonesty were said to be rampant among all classes of officials and the Provincial Civil Service was not an exception to it. A representative of the Kohat Bar observed that "even the members of the Bar could not be independent for they could not complain against the Naib Tahsildar for receiving a bribe, because of the fear that the same Naib Tahsildar might one day become a Tahsildar, then an extra Assistant Commissioner, and then a District Judge and so long as the political tracts remained tied to these districts, they could not hope to improve judicially." Since the N.-W. Frontier Province was brought into existence, the people even of the five settled districts, which were separated from the Punjab twenty years back, have suffered terribly by recurring raids. The lot of the people of the settled districts having been cast with the backward and easily excitable tribes, education has made little progress among them and the form of Government which their neighbours enjoy in the province of the Punjab of which they formed a part and parcel till 1901, is entirely unknown to them. The need of immediate reform is felt even by the officials and the Khans though the proposals submitted to the Committee are sharply conflicting in their nature.

**Re-Amalgamation—the Remedy.**

Most of the independent [illegible] Muslim witnesses before the [illegible] pressed for the amalgamation o[illegible] vince with the Punjab, while other[illegible] gested alternative proposals. Even [illegible] the strategical point of view re-amalg[illegible] tion would not materially affect the p[illegible] position, for there will still remai[illegible] trans-border areas to command the [illegible] line. Nor does the Punjab stand [illegible] much by the arrangement as was [illegible] clear by Lala Manohar Lal, represe[illegible] of the Punjab University, on the [illegible] Legislative Council when he de[illegible] one with some experience of the [illegible] the Punjab" that "there would [illegible] risk in taking up the interna[illegible] tion of the Frontier districts subje[illegible] certain permanent and satisfactory financ[illegible] adjustments with the Government of India. If the Government could improve the Frontier Province let them do so by all means, but it must be noted that the scope for that improvement was very limited in that small province, but if the districts were amalgamated with the Punjab, of which they formed part before 1901, then something substantial could be achieved." The Punjab Government will not have much to sacrifice to bring permanent peace to the people of the settled district.

**Anglo-Indian Wisdom.**

"Live and Let Live" is a sound rule of life, and when a Calcutta Anglo-Indian contemporary ponderously suggests that "the maximum of progress and happiness will be achieved only when 'Live and let live' becomes the rule", we begin to wonder whether that is so only in the case of India or whether the remark also holds good in that of the British Colonies and Dominions. Our contemporary regards Lahore's attempt to remove a standing insult to Indians in the shape of the Lawrence Statue as a "mad campaign", while conveniently affecting ignorance about the madder anti-Indian campaign carried on by the white settlers of Kenya. The authors of the mad campaign are "illiberal Indians", but what of the *liberal* Whites who are swamping the country with anti-Indian propaganda of an indecorous type? "Oh, no", our contemporary might answer, "the maxim is good for India and not for Kenya or the British Dominions, for have not many races made India what it is to-day?" Verily, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

**"The Indian Clerk."**

We have received the first number of the "Indian Clerk", the quarterly official organ of the Clerks' Union, which came into being four years back. Besides detailed information regarding the activities of the Union, it contains an interesting article on shorthand by Mr. B. R. Manker and one on "Trade Unionism and Clerks" from Mr. N. M. Joshi. The magazine is edited by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and we hope it may be instrumental in redressing the grievances of the clerks—and they are legion—and ameliorating their conditions.

# INDIA'S MILITARY BURDENS.

## "NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF BRITISH ARMY."

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

The second report of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs dealing with the cost of maintenance of British troops says, the Committee had the advantage of the attendance of the Secretary of State on three occasions and put many questions to him. They consider that the whole question should be exhaustively explored with a view to ascertaining what reductions in military expenditure may be found practicable and consistent with security. The report points out that the Indian Budget for 1922/23 shows an estimate of over sixtytwo crores of rupees on military expenditure out of a total of expenditure of 141 crores, while the revenue is 132 crores and the deficit nine crores. This serious financial position, says the Report, renders economies in all possible directions imperative. The expenditure in India for British troops in 1921/22 was sixteen crores 81 lakhs compared with seven crores 32 lakhs in 1913/14, despite the fact that the strength had been reduced by sixthousand men.

The Committee is not informed on what grounds the reduction of strength was made and desire to make it clear that they do not recommend any further reduction in the size of the British army. The increase in cost of troops however may be attributed to a considerable degree to higher pay.

### REDUCTION TO BE ATTEMPTED BY INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

It is understood, continues the report, that the increase of pay was deemed necessary by the War Office on account of the increase granted in England at that time and adopted by the Home Government under abnormal conditions, without any formal consultation with the India Office or the authorities in India. The Indian Government had no alternative but to accept it although, there was already a serious deficiency in revenue as compared with expenditure. It is open to consideration whether the general Headquarters staff is not inflated and capable of reduction without disadvantage. The Headquarters Staff has increased from 98 in 1914 to 166 in 1921. The total of Officers Staffs other than Headquarters has increased from 203 in 1914 to 278 in 1921. The Committee has not examined this subject in detail owing to its magnitude and complexity, but in view of the facts disclosed above they feel it their duty to direct the attention of Parliament to the importance of the whole subject and to recommend that the Inchcape Committee should be directed most seriously to consider the possibility of reducing expenditure as far as the British army in India is concerned.

# INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

## GRANTING OF FRANCHISE UNDER CONSIDERATION OF GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Melbourne, July 19.—In the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mr. Hughes, in reply to a question, said the Government was still considering Mr. Sastri's requests regarding the franchise for the Indians resident in Australia.

He added that the Government had arrived at a decision in respect of the old-age and invalid pensions, legislation in connection with which would be introduced.

# INDIAN PRINCES & MR. MONTAGU.

## COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

The Indian Princes now in London have invited Mr. Montagu to a complimentary banquet at Hyde Park Hotel on July 25th in recognition of his services in connection with the Reform Act. The Maharaja of Bikanir will preside.

# MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

## GIVES A DINNER AT SAVOY HOTEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala gave a dinner to a large company to-night in the Winter Garden of the Savoy Hotel. The guests included the Persian Minister, Viscount and Viscountess Peel, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Lord and Lady Erleigh, Lord and Lady Cromer, Lord and Lady Inchcape, the Marquis and Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Earl Winterton, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. Thierry, Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and Lady Bomanji, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, the Maharajah and Maharanee of Pudukotah, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Countess Londesborough, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, General Sir Bindon Blood and Lady Blood. The subsequent reception was attended by many additional friends when films of Kapurthala and the Prince of Wales' visit there were shown.

# IRELAND.

## SITUATION OBSCURE.

## DUE TO DISLOCATION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 19.

The dislocation of communications places the Irish situation in obscurity. Reports reaching Dublin state that the Irregulars have evacuated Clonmel which has hitherto been an important point of concentration for them.

The Free State troops have captured Sligo Town and are pursuing the retreating enemy.

In the South-east, the Free State forces continue to advance, and have hitherto captured two thousand prisoners. They now hold a line embracing Newross, Kilkenny, Thurles and Nenagh with the outposts further afield, which they are holding against superior numbers.

The situation in Limerick is tragic. The roads are trenched and mined, and the city is virtually converted into an armed camp with fortified posts in every important street. Sniping is frequent, sometimes developing into violent fusillades. Many inhabitants have fled into the country, whilst others are walking along the roads in search of a harbour of refuge.

# "PROUD TO DIE FOR IRELAND."

## STATEMENTS BY DUNN AND O'SULLIVAN.

LONDON, July 18.

The Trial of Dunn and O'Sullivan lasted three hours. Witnesses again told of the murder of Fieldmarshal Wilson and the pursuit of the accused. New evidence showed that Dunn is aged 24, enlisted at the age of 18 and became a Corporal in the Irish Guards. He was discharged in 1918 seriously wounded and received a pension till 1920, when he studied at a University in the hope of qualifying as a teacher. O'Sullivan is 25. He enlisted in 1915 and served in the Munster and London regiments. He became Lance Corporal and was discharged in 1918 as he was wounded and lame. He was employed at the Ministry of Labour at the time of the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson.

"NO HIRED ASSASSINS."

Before opening the defence, Counsel for the prisoners asked that Dunn might be allowed to make a statement. The judge after perusing it refused to permit a political manifesto justifying the right to kill, to be read. Counsel asked for an adjournment after which he withdrew from the case at the request of the prisoners in view of the judge's decision. Dunn then addressed the jury and recalled that he and Sullivan had unblemished characters. He was proud he was an Irishman and he had endeavoured to strike a blow for the country to which the principles on which the great war was fought, were not appied. He was not an hired assassin. O'Sullivan did not speak.

ARBITRATION DEMANDED.

The Judge summed up in a speech lasting five minutes and the jury which included two women was absent three minutes. Asked if they had anything to say before the sentence was passed, Dunn said that as the crime was described as political, it should be referred to arbitration by the Powers of Europe, who could consider the rights and wrongs of ridding the world of a scourge. O'Sullivan folding his arms replied; "I am proud to die for Ireland." There was no public demonstration.

# LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S WEDDING.

## A BRILLIANT SOCIETY FUNCTION.

LONDON, July 18.

King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the Prince of Wales who acted as the best man and Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles received ovation from thousands who flocked to St. Margaret's Westminster to witness the brilliant pageant of the marriage between Lord Louis Mountbatten and Miss Edwina Ashley, grand-daughter of the late Sir Ernest Cassel. The Marquis of Milfordhaven and Canon Carnegie greeted the royal guests. The King was in morning clothes while the Queen wore a blue dress with gold embroideries. All society was present and there was a wonderful display of dresses. Thirty sailors from H. M. S. Renown and H. M. S. Repulse acted as ushers inside the church. The presence of Indian Princes gave a picturesque touch to the scene. The seven bridemaids included the four daughters of the Princess Andrew of Greece. After the marriage bluejackets pulled the bridal car from the church to Brook House in Park Lane, where the reception was held. Thousands of people lined the route despite the rain.

Lord Louis Mountbatten has been promoted Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

# "REVOLUTIONARIES IN INDIA."

## COL. YATE TRIES TO RAISE A SCARE.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate drew attention to the reports in the Indian press with regard to the meetings of revolutionaries in India. Lord Winterton replied he had every reason to believe that the Indian Government was doing and would do everything necessary but it was clearly not in the public interest to give details of the action taken or contemplated by the Indian Government.

# INDIANS IN FIJI AND S. AND E. AFRICA.

## GROANING UNDER ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

## THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

## TIME FOR INDIA TO ASSERT ITS RIGHTS.

## A GRAVE WARNING—BRITAIN'S CHOICE BETWEEN INDIA AND S. AFRICA.

## BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST "WHITES' SELFISHNESS".

**Another important meeting of the week came off last evening when Bombay citizens gathered together to discuss recent developments in the Indian situation in Fiji and South and East Africa, and entered their emphatic protest against the treatment meted out to Indians in depriving them of the elementary rights of citizenship.**

**The President of the meeting, Sir D. M. Petit, in a thoughtful speech characterised the laws and regulations, to which the Indians were being subjected, as "iniquitous and humiliating." He emphatically said that so long as Indians did not enjoy within the Empire the same rights as those of its other parts, such conference, as the Imperial Conference, was "nothing short of a sham and mockery." Referring to South Africa he uttered a grave warning that Indians had no faith in the peaceful methods of protesting and sending telegrams and memorials to the Government of South Africa, and things might drift to such a pass that the Imperial Government might have to choose between India and South Africa.**

**Mr. Polak referred to the mission of Sir B. Robertson and said that the Ordinance of racial segregation in Durban, as passed by the Provincial Council was illegal, and added that the Union Government being a part of the British Empire and not even a self-governing Dominion it had no right to encroach upon the rightful citizenship of the Indians there.**

**Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas suggested a deputation of Indians to go and fight for the rights of Indians.**

**Mr. K. Natarajan said the position of Indian women in Fiji was most degrading. The only remedy, he said, lay in the Indians getting Swarajya.**

**Mr. J. B. Petit suggested that the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs budgeted by the Indian Legislature for the Imperial Exhibition to be held in 1924 should be withdrawn as India should have nothing to do with an Empire which did not give them equal rights in it.**

**Mr. J. M. Mehta said the Government of India had hitherto hesitated to come to grips with the problem. Indians, with their firmness and strength, would bring the Colonies to their senses.**

Under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Excelsior Theatre Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, presiding, to discuss recent developments in the Indian situation in Fiji and South and East Africa.

### SIR D. M. PETIT.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—

"We have met together to lodge our emphetic protest against the bad treatment which our fellow-countrymen have been receiving in South Africa. The measures recently taken in Natal and Uganda to further press the race barriers against the people of this country residing in South Africa have intensified our feeling to no small extent, and no less than five public bodies, such as the Imperial Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, and the Bombay Progressive Association, have all combined together to convene this meeting. The immediate cause which has been given us for raising our voice is the passing of three particular Ordinances by the Natal Legislative Council, and of a segregation scheme by the authorities in Kampala. Out of the three Ordinances passed by the Natal Legislative Council, two have been vetoed by the Union Government of South Africa; and I need not go into them at any length. The third Ordinance which has been sanctioned by the Union Government of South Africa is called the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance. This Ordinance gives power to the Government in Natal to restrict certain areas of land to the use of certain nationalities. The news, that the first two Ordinances were refused sanction and the third allowed, was conveyed to us by telegrams in the local papers only three days ago. We have not the full details, but we are told that the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance has been sanctioned on the plea that if Indians are not allowed to purchase certain lands they are entitled to buy suitable lands elsewhere in the townships. With the treatment that has been meted out to the people of India by the Government of South Africa it does not require a very versatile imagination to surmise the nature of the suitable land that will be given to the Indians under this Ordinance.

### DEPRIVED OF ORDINARY RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Having briefly explained to you what is the situation in Natal, I will now take you to Kampala, the capital of Uganda, and tell you how an attempt is being made there to deprive the Indians of a very ordinary right of citizenship. There, our worthy friends have launched a scheme called the Segragation Scheme. It is more or less the same thing as the Land Alienation Ordinance in Natal. It takes away from the Indian the very ordinary privilege of buying land in any part of the Town and living there, or making such other legitimate use of it as he likes. When difference of this nature arise between the different parts of the Empire it is the duty of the Imperial Government to intervene on behalf of the aggrieved party and to bring pressure on the aggressive party to abandon the measure objected to. In this case it was the plain duty of the Government of Great Britain to have brought pressure on the Union Government of South Africa to abandon this obnoxious Act. It is the function of the Colonial Secretary to take such steps, but to our great regret to the other day in reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill plainly said that he did not think he should interfere. We must declare that by this admission a responsible minister of the Government of Great Britain has but conveyed only one interpretation to this country, and that is the failure of the British Government to do its duty towards India! After this admission by Mr. Winston Churchill we can rightly surmine that it must have been in deference to the representation made by the Government of India that the Union Government of the South Africa refused to sanction the two Ordinances of the Natal Government. For this our thanks are due to the Government of India.

"INIQUITOUS AND HUMILIATING."

It is now an old story that the Indians in South Africa are being subjected to laws and regulations which are iniquitous and humiliating. We have been protesting and protesting against it, time after time, but without any effect. On several occasions we have received assurances, and hopes that conditions will improve, but instead of there being any change for the better the situation is drifting from bad to worse. We will pursue this method of holding public meetings and lodging our protests, of sending telegrams and memorials to the Government in South Africa as well as the Imperial Government, and no substantial response may be given to us, but it is more than evident there is a considerable section in this country who have no faith, any longer, in such peaceful methods, and things may drift to such a pass that the Imperial Government may have to choose between India and South Africa. The fact that a meeting like this should have to be called so soon after the Imperial Conference and other such conferences, where India is supposed to have been admitted with the same status as other parts of the British Empire, sets us thinking to no small extent; and as long as the people of this country do not enjoy within the Empire the same rights as those of its other parts any such Conference as far as Indians are concerned is nothing short of a sham and a mockery.

The resolutions that are to be moved today are in the hands of persons who have thoroughly studied this question, and as I am sure, you are anxious to hear their illuminating address and particularly that of our friend Mr. Pollack as I do not wish to stand any longer between you and them, but will resume my seat with a hope that you will accord them your fullest support.

### MR. TYEBJI.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji then moved the first resolution in regard to South Africa (which appeared in our yesterday's issue). It was seconded by Mr. A. L. Gabru.

Mr. Gabru said that unless India got Self-Government injustice to Indians in the Crown Colonies would continue, no matter thousands of Imperial Conferences might meet and pass resolutions of equal citizenship for Indians. He, therefore, urged the Indians to strive to get Self-Government to redress their grievances in the Crown Colonies.

### MR. POLAK.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who supported the resolution, said that when he addressed a gathering in 1917 on the South African question he did not expect to speak on the

(Continued on next page.)

# MODIFIED MANDATES.

## CONFIRMED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

## EFFORTS TO SATISFY AMERICAN VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

The Council of the League of Nations has confirmed the British, French and Belgian mandates in East and West Africa, which have been slightly modified to meet American views. Viscount Ishii explained that the modified mandates differed very slightly from the text considered by the Council in February 1921. The changes aimed at greater precision in the obligation of mandatories regarding the grant of concessions, freedom of conscience and equality for commercial opportunity.

Lord Balfour stated that the United States and Britain were completely agreed as regards the Palestine mandate but not as regards the Mesopotamia mandate, which would not be considered at this meeting. The Council unanimously adopted the resolution proposed by Japan dealing with regulations in the traffic of alcohol in the mandated African territories. Viscount Ishii mentioned that prohibition was complete in the territories mandated to Japan.

# NEW BILLS PASSED BY REICHSTAG.

## LEVY ON PRIVATE WEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for a compulsory loan and fixing the maximum of private wealth liable to levy at three million marks. The loan will operate simultaneously with the new Bills on legacies and Income-tax which have also been read a third time. The Reichstag also adopted the Bill for the Defence of the Republic. The minority was composed of members of the German National Party, the Bavarian People's Party, the Bavarian Farmers' League and the Communist party.

# GERMAN COALITION GOVT.

## SECURES A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—The Coalition Government has secured a fresh lease of life as the result of the decision of the Independent Socialists to support the legislation for the issue of the Republic, and to defer the question of the reconstruction of the Government till the autumn. The Centre Party and Democrats are endeavouring to form a working alliance with the People's Party, thus following the lead of the two sections of Socialists joining forces.

# GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

## EBERT'S REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Berlin.—The best recent sign of an improvement in the political situation is President Ebert's request to Government to fix a date for the presidential election which it has always been understood would be held when the conditions were sufficiently stable.

The Government has decided not to hold the election before the end of the year.

# END OF RATHENAU'S MURDERERS.

## SHOOT THEMSELVES IN LONELY CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—Details regarding the tracking of Rathenau's murderers show that two tourists who arrived at Halle on Sunday reported that they saw a light on the turret of Saaleck Castle and believed that the assassins were there as the solitary tenant of the Castle, the author Doctor Stein, was absent. Police proceeded to the Castle and demanded admission which the inmates refused. The police departed to obtain reinforcements. While the police were absent two men appeared on the balustrade of the castle and greeted the passers-by with cheers for Ehrhardt, a notorious leader in the Kapp insurrection. Eventually, reinforcements arrived and forced an entrance, when they found that Fischer and Kern had shot themselves dead.

# ARREST OF DR. AND MRS. STEIN,

## IN CONNECTION WITH RATHENAU'S MURDERERS' HIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Berlin.—Doctor and Mrs. Stein have been arrested. It is presumed that they knew of the presence of the murderers. Dr. Stein is an adherent of the German Nationalist Party, and a distinguished litterateur. It is stated that he denies all knowledge that the murderers had established themselves in the castle. The murderers communicated by telephone with Munich from whence assistance and money was despatched to the castle, two men coming from Munich provided with false passports and clothing for two men.

# IS LENIN DEAD?

## A NEWSPAPER REPORT.

## RUMOURED MURDER BY A RADICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Stockholm:—The "Svenska Dagslag" is reliably informed from Riga that Lenin was murdered on July 3rd while travelling to the Caucasus by a member of the Radical party which is now in Power. It is believed Lenin was poisoned, adds the paper.

## RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR PLENARY SESSION.

### TO CONSIDER NEW PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Hague.—The Russian Delegation has not accepted the invitation to meet the Private Property Sub-Commission. M. Litvinoff has sent a letter to the President of the Conference asking for a meeting of the whole Commissions not Sub-commission as the matter to be decided is outside the competence of one Sub-commission and both Commissions came to the Hague on a basis of equality of rights, so he cannot admit that one of them should impose a preliminary condition for the meeting of the other.

The plenary session of Non-Russian Commission this afternoon decided to accept M. Litvinoff's proposal and to summon a plenary session of the Conference tomorrow, but only for the purpose of considering new facts or new proposals.

# CONFERMENT OF HONOURS.

## STATEMENTS BY SIR R. BALFOUR AND LORD FORRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, after the conclusion of questions and answers, Sir Robert Balfour, in a personal statement with regard to Mr. Ronald McNeill's allegations as to conferment of honours gave details of the transactions of the firm of Balfour, Williamson and Company with South America during war time, in support of his statement that the allegations were quite untrue.

Lord Forres also made a statement in the House of Lords repudiated Mr. Ronald McNeill's charges which he characterised as misleading and untrue. Lord Forres mentioned that he declined a peerage four years ago and it was incredible that his name should be submitted to the King if [illegible] foundation for the allegations.

The Lord Chancellor said that if Lord Forres as he said had invited and received the guidance of Government in every stage of his firm's transactions, he had been cruelly wronged. The Lord Chancellor hoped Mr. Ronald McNeill would take the simple course of repeating the statements outside Parliament when he was unsheltered by privilege.

# LORDS REFORM SCHEME.

## UNACCEPTABLE TO THE UPPER HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

"Sham half-baked scheme" are some of the descriptions applied to the Lords Reform Scheme, which was formally submitted to the Peers to-day by Lord Peel. Discussion turned mainly on the powers of the new House. It was made clear by many peers that they would not be content with any scheme leaving the Parliament Act practically unchanged. The debate was adjourned to July 20th when Lord Birkenhead is expected to speak, but unless he can make the scheme more attractive to the lords, there is every prospect that it will make no further progress.

## WORK TO BE RESUMED IN U. S. MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Washington.—It is announced that President Harding is telegraphing directing that operations in all bituminous mines which are shut down owing to the strike shall resume operation immediately. The President is requesting the Governors of the States in which the mines are located to furnish military protection and Federal troops are to be employed if State troops are unable to cope with the situation.

## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

The Department of Commerce announces that the foreign trade of the United States during the financial year ending June 30th showed a favourable balance of 1162 millions dollars, a decline of nearly two thousand million dollars compared with the previous year. Exports were 3770 million dollars and imports 2608 million dollars, compared with 6516 million and 3654 million dollars respectively in the previous year.

# MODIFICATION OF ARMS RULES.

## CIVILIAN WITNESS' AMAZING THEORY.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARMS RULES COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Committee, recently appointed to examine the new Arms Rules 1920 with a view to amend them in the light of non-official criticism in the Central and Local Legislatures and outside, met at eleven to-day in the Committee Room of the Government of India's Civil Secretariat. Of the ten members, only Dr. Sapru, Law Member was absent due to his being away from Simla on account of his ill-health. The nine members present, all of whom belong to the Legislative Assembly, included Sir William Vincent (President) and Hon. Messrs. Ujagarsingh Bedi, D. Lindsay, Faiyaz Khan, Abdul Kassem, S. P. Bajpai, H. Vishindas, Colonel Gidney and K. Reddi Garu. The Government resolution which appointed the Committee did so subject to two principles (1) that there should be no racial discrimination in the rules and (2) that the Government must retain the power to impose restrictions to prevent arms and particularly firearms from falling into the possession of lawless or dangerous persons.

The Committee has decided to examine in public witnesses, about 30 of whom are expected to appear before it. A large number of these will be officials representing the views of the respective provincial administrations. Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S., was the first and only witness examined to-day and his evidence which was tendered on behalf of the Government of the United Provinces recommended no great change in the existing rules either by way of reduction in fees or abolition of exemptions or in any other respect.

Sir William Vincent first examined the witness at length. Mr. Sloan said the U. P. Government had received comparatively few complaints regarding the existing new Arms Rules, except in the Legislature where notices of resolutions were sent in and one resolution was passed asking for exemption for members of the Council, rich zemindars and several others, particularly educationists. The Government did not accept the resolution because it did not favour such exemptions. Of course, the local Government was anxious that Ministers should be placed on the same footing as the Executive Councillors and be exempted. That the existing fees were quite reasonable and should not be reduced was the considered view of the Governor in Council who, however, agreed that in case of weapons like swords and spears the Governor should be empowered to remit the fees of eight annas charged on these weapons. He opposed any general extension of licenses and quoted figures to show that compared with 1919 the num[illegible] of licenses had been almost doubled in 21.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS MA[illegible] GOVERNMENT DIFFICULT.

Sir William Vincent: It has been represented in some non-official representations sent for the consideration of our Committee that there shall be no restrictions at all in the posession and use of firearms, that is, any and every man indiscriminately should be allowed to possess firearms. What is your Government's view in this matter?

Mr. Sloan: The Local Government is very strongly opposed to that. There has already been an alarming increase in armed dacoities during the last year, particularly in one district and has given sufficient cause for anxiety to the local Government. Any step to remove restrictions in the use of firearms would make the task of governing difficult. Continuing, witness said the present scale of cartridges and ammunitions which could be kept by a licencee at one time was sufficient to meet the requirement of the common run of license holders. Replying to another question by the President, Mr. Sloan said their agency for reporting the suitability of a particular applicant was the police. The procedure adopted was that while in the case of persons personally known to him, the District Magistrate ordered the issue of license on his own responsibility, in the case of persons not known to him he would forward the application to the Tahsildar who would in return send it on to the police sub-inspector for report regarding the character and status of the applicant. He admitted that there was some feeling that the police took bribes from applicants but they had received no definite complaints from the public. He did not agree with the suggestion that the power of renewals be relegated to any subordinate authority. The issuing authority alone should be empowered to renew licenses but he fell in with the view that the period of license might we extended to five years. Mr. Sloan also opposed any extension of privileges to the entitled class.

EVEN VICEROY TO PAY FEE.

Replying to Mr. Darcy Lindsay the witness said there would be no objection to the proposal that register should be kept putting down the names of all holders of arms, whether exempted or not, as this would help those firms dealing in ammunitions and arms before granting a license. The report of the police sub-inspector was not always called for. He agreed that from pure financial point of view all holders of arms, whether exempted or not, from the Viceroy downwards, should be made to pay fee except for weapons required for military purposes.

Replying to Mr. K. Reddi Garu, Mr. Sloan said there would be as much objection to any other agency as to the police in the matter of report on the applicants' character and status because any new agency will be equally open to the temptation of bribe.

Examined by Colonel Gidney, witness said the financial result of the introduction of the new Arms Rules was that the revenue of Government from fees had risen from above twenty thousand rupees to above one lakh and eleven thousand. He admitted that the majority of exempted persons were Indians but the exemptions were not based on either communal or racial basis. There was some dissatisfaction among persons who had been deprived of exemption by the new rules but he did not agree with Colonel Gidney that exemptions should be entirely abolished because such a step was not practical politics, as it would create more bitter feeling than existed at present. While the Government agreed that the existing exemptions were illogical it did not wish to abolish them. Moreover in course of time as the present holders die, the exemptions would be considerably reduced.

Witness admitted in reply to a question by Mr. Abul Kassam that some taluqdars in Oudh who were paying far less revenue than several big zemindars were exempt on account of their belonging to their recognised order and also that the members of the defunct Legislative Councils and some other officials who were exempt previously were not so now.

STANDARD TO JUDGE.

Asked if the deprivation of the old privileges of these people had not caused much dissatisfaction, witness said as a matter of fact the number of licenses granted had enormously increased under the new Arms Rules.

Mr. Ujaggar Singh Bedi on whose motion the Assembly adopted the resolution which resulted in the appointment of the Committee asked witness as to what standard was thought necessary to judge an applicant's status and character so as to prove him a fit person for holding firearm. Witness said there was no fixed standard and none should be set up because it was necessary that the District Magistrate should have full discretion to grant or refuse any particular application.

Sir William Vincent again examined the witness who said that a police report was not necessarily required in case of renewals and in case of entitled persons.

Sir William Vincent—Mr. Sloan, you were in the Government of India at the time when the new Arms Rulers were framed. The Government of India and Local Governments, you know, were anxious to abolish exemptions altogether.

A.—Yes.

Q.—But there was considerable outcry against it?

A.—There was.

Q.—It is due to this great pressure that Government agreed to keep the exemptions but that in future these exemptees will be reduced to the lowest possible limit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Colonel Gidney complained about a particular community, most probably his own domiciled Anglo-Indian community. Are not members of this community who belong to the Auxiliary Force as also members of the Territorial Force exempted from the operation of Arms Rules?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If any exemptions were extended to rich zemindars would it not be equally desirable to extend them to other business men of equal status and wealth?

A.—There should be no further general exemptions.

Replying to another question, Mr. A. Sloan expressed inability to recommend any better procedure than through police agency to get information regarding a particular applicant's status and character.

Sir William Vincent: Do you think that the extension of the system of exemptions to persons by reason of their wealth is consistent with any form of democratic Government?

Mr. Sloan,—I will express my personal opinion in this matter. I dont think it is. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

# AERIAL NAVIGATION.

## FIFTEEN STATES TO BE REPRESENTED ON COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The International Commission on Aerial Navigation, at a meeting held here, has decided that fifteen States be represented on the commission each year, including Britain, the Dominions and India. The permanent secretariat will be domiciled in Paris and the Commission will be under the authority of the League of Nations. Six sub-commissions have been formed to deal respectively with Exploitation and Material, Wireless Telegraphy, Meteorology, Medical Questions, Juridicial Questions, and Maps.

# CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Government of India have addressed the Governments of Ceylon, Mauritius and Straits Settlement on the subject of recommendations recently made by the Standing Emigration Committee as to the terms and conditions on which emigration to those countries from India should be allowed in future. It is understood Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar M.L.A., will shortly proceed to Ceylon in a private capacity to study the conditions of Indian labour there. Governments of India and Ceylon are affording him all facilities in this case.

# LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

A feature of late dealing in the Exchange Market was American buying of Allied currencies which is attributed to the inter-Allied debts question. Sterling improved to 445.78 cents., Francs to 51.70, Belgian Francs 55, and Italian lire 92 4/4.

Mortgage bonds of the Bengal Telephone Corporation were offered at 97.

Mr. G. Richards, Member, the Railway Board, will proceed on 7 months leave in the second week of August on return from leave of Colonel Waghorn, President of the Railway Board.—(A.P.)

# INDIANS IN FIJI AND S. AND E. AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page).

same question again. It was in 1914 that Mahatma Gandhi had arrived at certain terms with General Smuts, but he had warned the Union Government then that he did not regard the situation as satisfactory. He said the growing sense of independence among Indians and the growing sense of patriotism and national feelings would increase year by year and they would insist, some day, in South Africa for the rights of equal citizenship.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the mission of Sir Benjamin Robertson, and said that the Ordinance of racial segregation in Durban, as passed by the Provincial Council, was illegal as they had no right to pass and enact such ordinances without the sanction of the Union Government. Besides it was against the spirit of the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference to which the British Government themselves were a party in 1919. That if a foreign Government had encroached upon the rights of Indians the Foreign Office would have brought diplomatic pressure upon that Government, while the Union Government being a part of the British Empire and not even a self-governing Dominion it had no right to encroach upon the rightful citizenship of the Indians there.

The resolution was put to the votes and unanimously carried.

MR. L. SAMALDAS.

Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas then moved the second resolution in regard to East Africa (which also appeared in our yesterday's issue).

Mr. Samaldas said on the authority of the great explorer, Henry Johnson, Indians had settled there for over 2,000 years. In 1687 Indians used to deal with the Arab kings which showed that Indians had already settled in East Africa before any White man had set his foot thereon. Even the present Colonial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Mr. Winstone Churchill, had written in his book on East Africa, said that it was the Indians who had developed East Africa and brought it to its present prosperity, but the same author in the role of Colonial Secretary, was the party to oust the Indians from the country where they had laboured so strenuously to bring her to its present prosperity!

Concluding, Mr. Samaldas suggested a deputation of Indians to go and fight for the rights of Indians. Unless a man like Mahatma Gandhi were to arise who awakened South Africa the lot of East African Indians would remain miserable.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME ENACTMENT.

Mr. Polak, in seconding the resolution, said the legislation debarring Indians from possessing land was passed in 1[illegible] under the martial law regime, when there was no Indian representation on the Council. He knew several Europeans who, on economic and climatic grounds, were ready to sell their land to Indians, were debarred from doing so owing to the obnoxious legislation as that portion of land was exclusively reserved for the White settlers.

MR. H. A. LALJI.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji in supporting the resolution said that the Indians, who settled in East Africa, were in every respect far superior to the White men. The Indians went there to trade. They were respectable men of education, while the White men who went to East Africa were generally the undesirables or the unemployed of England. In the North of Africa there was an Italian territory where the Indians were treated on equal footing. An Indian was even knighted recently by the Italian Government. The same condition prevailed in the Portuguese Africa where the Portuguese Government were so courteous to the Indians and gave them equal rights, but it was only in British East Africa that the British Indians were treated as inferiors and their rights were encroached upon!

The proposition was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

MR. NATRANJAN.

Mr. K. Nataranjan then moved the third resolution on Fiji Island.

He said Fiji was taken by the British Government in 1874. They found the island fertile for plantation purpose and induced the Indians to emigrate there. They were given all sorts of promises and pledges by the statesmen then. But as they did with the Khilafat, and South Africa and East Africa so did they do with the Fiji pledges and promises. He thought that as far as the pledges of statesmen were concerned they should be interpreted as "something to be broken." At least, he said, this should be the meaning now in the dictionary. Perhaps somebody might ask him, he said: "Why then do you move this resolution"? His reply was that that was the constitutional method of agitating. (Laughter.) The position of Indian women in Fiji, he said on the authority of the Viceroy, was most degrading. The only remedy lay in the Indians getting Swarajya. Unless the Indians get Swarajya the position of Indians in Fiji and the Crown Colonies would remain the same. He urged them, therefore, to strive hard to get Swarajya.

MR. N. M. JOSHI

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in seconding, said that educated Indians should go to Fiji and organize labour.

Mr. Nataranjan: Go there to be deported!

A voice (to Mr. Joshi): Why don't you go yourself?

Mr. Joshi, continuing, said let the Indians go in arge numbers and let them be deported, and then we shall see what happens. But they must go there and educate their less fortunate brethren.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J. B. Petit then moved the resolution for a demand for equal rights. He said they had no faith in the tour of the Rt. Hon Mr. Sastri. The time had come to take the situation in their own hands. They should make a determined effort to demand equal citizenship in the Crown Colonies. They were so far treated as pariahs and hunted out from one part of the Empire to the other. He suggested that Rs. 25 lakhs budgetted by the Indian Legislature for the Imperial Exhibition in 1924 should be withdrawn as India should have nothing to do with an Empire which did not give them equal rights in the parts of the British Empire where flew the British flag.

MR. J. DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded. He said they should strive hard to get equal citizenship in the British Empire. So far they were treated as inferiors. They did not ask for superiority or inferiority, but equality.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the resolution said, it was a resolution after his heart inasmuch as it was a clear and emphatic expression of their rights and demands and of their readiness to fight for them in every peaceful and honourable manner. The Indian National Congress had placed the self-respect of the people above everything else and as a Congressman he was delighted to find in the resolution a frank and courageous assertion of their national self-respect.

The first part of the resolution was an echo of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's attitude with regard to India's position in the British Dominions and Crown Colonies. The roar of the lion was happily heard again in their midst. As they all knew Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had been uniformly for an open door policy for all parts of the British Empire within its limits, and he would never hear of surrendering so much as an inch on this fundamental matter. Indeed it was an open secret that he wholly disapproved of the compromise which Mr. Gokhale effected in this matter of principle in 1913. Since then the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies had progressively deteriorated, and the policy of restricted immigration had found favour with some of their great men resulting in a humiliating surrender until, at the last Imperial Conference, India's fight for equal rights had been definitely abandoned with the approval of the India Office through the mouth of the people who called themselves India's representatives. In pursuance of that surrender Mr. Sastri had, openly embraced the White Australia policy—the only logical conclusion of which could be that the Indian people had once and for all accepted a position of inferiority in an Empire which, they were told on high authority was a willing association of equals in an equal partnership for the common good of all. It was a matter for congratulation that the resolution with which he was associated unequivocally repudiated this bartering away of their rights for doubtful concession and he felt sure that Mr. Sastri would be a sadder but a wiser man on reading it. They had by that resolution clearly declared that the Empire [illegible] meaning for India unless she was assured of an honourable position in it and that while India was willing to drudge for the Empire she would consent to do so on the only condition that she was to have a chair at the dinner table.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta said, the resolution was a happy sign of the times inasmuch as it showed that the enormous awakening which the Congress had brought about in the country had not failed to percolate into the regions which had been hitherto regarded as proof against sentimental manifestations of feeling. A thousand and one excuses had been made for the ill-treatment of the Indians in the Colonies, but the sole cause was the selfishness of the White population. The Government of India, while speaking frankly and even forcibly on behalf of the Indians, had hitherto hesitated to come to grips with the problem. Where the Government had failed the people might succeed, and with their firmness and strength bring the Colonies to their senses. He, therefore, heartily recommended the resolution to their acceptance.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The president was then authorized to communicate the resolutions to the Government of India and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

# DEVOURED BY A CROCODILE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 18.

Reports regarding the havoc played by crocodiles on cattle and human beings, come from Mirpur Sakro in Karachi District. In the village of Malku a boy aged ten years was recently herding a flock of sheep near the bank of the Baghar Canal when a sheep strayed away to drink water from that canal. The boy realising the danger of crocodiles in that canal hastened to the spot to drive the sheep away, but suddenly a crocodile which lay in ambush caught hold of the boy and the sheep by their legs and dragged them into the water. A boatman who was watching this occurrence from a distance ran up with a *lathi* to rescue, but help came too late and the boy and the sheep were both devoured by the crocodile. A similar incident is reported from the village of Ghulam Allah in Mirpur Sakro Taluka where also a young boy fell a victim to crocodile.

S. S. Vita arrived at Karachi on the 18th from Bombay with general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Netravati left Karachi for Bombay with general cargo on the same date.

# CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING ROAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Six Bengali youths were arrested yesterday in the Harrison Road on a charge of obstructing the road. While they were coming in a procession singing songs and collecting money for the Madaripur National School a Sergeant asked them not to obstruct the road. They refused and were arrested. Later on, they were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police who ordered their release on bail. Four of them refused to furnish bail and were remanded.

His Excellency the Governor opened on Wednesday the extension of St. Vincent's High School, Poona, and afterwards gave away the prizes.

Sir Stanley and Lady Reed arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

There was a Dance at Government House on Tuesday.

# HAKIMJI AND PT. M. NEHRU.

## PILLARS OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

## WELCOME MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, last night, to welcome Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Miss Perin D. Naorji presiding.

Miss Noḍraji said the Panditji was so well-known to them that it was superfluous to talk of him. Without unity it was not possible for them to attain Swaraj and even if the "benign" Government gave Swaraj to them they would never be able to keep it for a moment without unity.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall said the Panditji and the Hakim Sahib were the pillars of the Swaraj movement which meant Hindu-Muslim Unity. He grieved to see only one of them there at the meeting owing to the illness of the Hakim, as his presence was essential wherever the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity was discussed. It was asked how, between the followers of the two religions which differed so widely there could be real unity? The things on which they differed were unessential, and they were smaller things. If they concentrated upon the greater things, the higher things, then there could be no differences or quarrels between the two communities. Between the saints of the one religion, and the saints of the other there could be no differences. It was only between the sinners there was quarrelling. More than any other of their Indian leaders, the Panditji and the Hakimji represented something, something of which the N. C. O's. might be proud, something which gave dignity to them in the eyes of the world. (Cheers.) He thought they represented more than any other Indian leaders gentlemanliness. The word gentleman was a word that had been very much abused. It did not mean men of certain education, men of certain clothes and certain shibboleths. What did the word really mean? Surely, a gentleman was a man incapable of any meanness and injustice and who genuinely looked on those things with horror. He thought the difference between the British Government which they had in India now and the British Government which they had in the bygone days,—which might have been just as autocratic was that the British Government of to-day was no longer the Government of gentlemen. He did not wish to say anything about any person. But the mind behind the Government was not the mind of a gentleman. The mind behind the N. C. O. movement was the mind of a gentleman. (Cheers.) The N. C. O. showed no hatred for anybody only he drew away in horror from oppression and injustice and could have nothing to do with wrong-doers till the wrongs were redressed. He asked them to have an honest pride in everything that was Indian. They had been imitating the European nations and imitation was a sign of inferiority and they seemed to him to be in the position of a heaven-inspired poet who had confined himself all his life to book-keeping. N. C. O. was their movement of self-respect and he hoped they would restore the ideal of nighteousness and of gentlemanly conduct which was a very fine thing in the world. Referring to the question of colour prejudices he said a very mean and mad spirit had come over the world. It was for the N. C. O. to save the world from it.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said what had brought them there was their duty to the country and to the two leaders, for there was nothing more potent in this world for Swaraj than unity. If they stretched their imagination to the time when the British came here they would find that Indians were fighting against each other, and that was an opportunity for the British. The lesson of Guru Nanak was the lesson of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The same was the lesson of Akbar. That was the lesson given to them by Dadabhai Naoroji, the grandfather of the President, and Sir Sayad Ahmad, Sir P. M. Mehta, Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhiji. Pandit Motilal Nehru had rendered yeomen's service to the Panjab with Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya. The spade work was done by Pandit Nehru. His services had not been fully acknowledged and he took the first opportunity of acknowledging them on behalf of Bombay. He regretted that Mr. H. E. A. Cotton wanted the Government to make friends with the Moslems, and thus disunite the two communities. They (Indians) were out for Swaraj and they could not get it, so long as these two communities were divided. That must be the aim of every one of them. He paid a tribute to Lala Lajpatrai for his services in regard to unity between Sikhs and other people in the Punjab.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru apologised on behalf of Hakim Saheb who was in bed, the result of excessive affection on their part. He was standing there because he had given a promise to be present. It had been said that the Hakimji and he represented in their persons Hindu-Muslim Unity. The previous speakers did not know the full significance of that Unity—that the alliance was not got up for the occasion. The story began some three generations earlier for, the Hakimji's and his own grand-father, also their fathers were the dearest friends. That fact was not known to Hakimji because he was the third son of his father. For those three generations they had been friends and Delhi was known for its friendship between Hindus and Muslims. He had known perfect friendship between Hindu and Muslim families, and there were no differences then between them and the present differences were one more to the system of the Government than to anythin else. The British policy in this country was to divide and rule and the policy of the officials was to set Hindus against Muslims for the "good of the country," according to them.

It was a hard fact that some differences of a serious kind did exist between the two communities though not in all parts of the country. These differences did exist, however.

There was the question of unity present to his mind when he accepted the invitation and they had to go deeply into those differences and find out a solution. It was essential to do so. What was the proper mentality which they had to examine? The different communities must not be affected by the influences which made for the union. They must have workers who had genuine respect for the religious feelings and social practices of communities other than those to which they belonged. If they could have those two things, everything else was plain sailing. Hindus were asking Moslems to unite with them for Muslims were asking Hindus to join with them for the Khilafat. If that was the case the unity was not real unity. Unity must be for its own sake and not for the sake of any particular object. He asked them to take the case of Kashmir of which one-fifth of the population was Brahmins and the rest Muslims. The latter were mostly converted Brahmins and they preserved their old social customs even to this day. The Muslims even entered into the religious prejudices and the spirit of Hindus. That was the real thing which he wanted outside Kashmir, but he regretted that there were few parts of the country where the same feeling prevailed. But thanks to the N.C.O. movement they were slowly getting those feelings. There were differences between Hindus and Muslims in the U.P., but after the Punjab episode they had again become close friends, in spite of all what appeared in the Press. There was a class in the country which liked to promote those differences, and some of those people had taken up communal representation as a thing to agitate upon. They also wanted in the Punjab to admit 40 per cent of Muslim students in every college etc. But, the speaker asked, how did it interfere with the Hindus and the N. C. O.'s. He regretted to find that a certain section of the Punjab Press, professedly N. C. O., taking part in the controversy. The only thing they could do was simply to ignore the whole thing and allow the Government to do as they liked. The Malabar controversy was thus again raked up. But he said it again that the true history of Malabar had still to be written, and it was not for them to pass any opinion on the subject. The Congress workers were handicapped by not being able to enter those disturbed areas, and nothing was known definitely to them about the question. He was confident to believe that if the causes which were at the bottom of differences were once removed there would be perfect unity between the two communities. He had a programme for Malabar and he wanted to visit those parts unless Government prevented him. But all he now said was that the Servant of India Society's 'ipse dixits' could not be accepted by them as a gospel truth. They could not accept as facts, when they themselves were not allowed to visit those parts, what the Servants of India might say.

QUESTION OF COW-KILLING.

Coming to the question of cow-killing the speaker said they had got *fatwas* from the Moslem *Ulema* and was that not enough for the present? But must not use compulsion if some Muslims really thought that they should slaughter cows for religious purposes. There must be no compulsion. They must remember that thousands of cows were slaughtered for feeding English soldiers and none had raised his voice of protest, but when the Muslim festival come when cows were killed they raised a cry; was that the way of looking at the thing? He asked the two communities to consider the question dispassionately and only by means of friendship and love induce the other to do the right thing. He regretted the motion brought forward by a Hindu member of the Corporation, in regard to the cow-killing question. The only way of inducing the Muslim friends of putting a stop to this practice was by loving them and making friends with them. The speaker then referred to the question of music in front of mosques and asked how that question could not be sealed easily. He asked them to cultivate the spirit of friendship between the two communities. He knew many Muslims who had the same feelings for a cow as Hindus had and was it not possible to cultivate those feelings. Their Swaraj was for all communities and not for Hindus, or Muslims or Parsis only. The only way of attaining Swaraj was to knock on the head the differences between those great communities. (Cheers.).

# HAKIM AJMAL KHAN AND PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

## BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY RESOLVES TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, July 19.

The Bijapur Municipality has unanimously resolved to give a welcome address to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan at the time of their visit to that place with the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee on the 22nd instant. Arrangements for the reception of the Committee are almost complete.

# CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS IN C. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, July 19.

The total number of Congress members enrolled in C. P. (Hindusthani) till the 15th July comes to 1,25,000, Raipur district heading the list with 36,200 members. Enlistment of members still continues along with the collection of the Tilak Swaraiya Fund, which is now specially taken in hand.

## BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMUNITIONS

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messers. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, 20 Instant 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers and spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32-bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

C13643.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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## CONSUMPTION

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the Rev. G. R. Walters since 1918. My attention was drawn in that year to his consumption cure while serving in India, I was much struck with the testimonials which he had, of cures achieved.

I obtained a consignment of the cure for [illegible] who had for some years been suffering from lung trouble and had tried various methods of treatment for it without much improvement.

Almost immediately after commencing the cure he experienced distinct relief, and after finishing the second box, all his symptoms had vanished and he appeared in perfect health, and continued so.

I occasionally hear from him now, he is stationed in an unhealthy part of Africa, but says he has had no return of his old troubles.

After returning home, in the beginning of 1920, I wrote to Mr. Walters for another consignment of the cure for a friend who was consumptive, and he experienced immediate relief became much stronger and has had no return of his ailment.

In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

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## TURKS VS. GREEKS & ARMENIANS.

### ECHOES FROM PARSI HISTORY.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi" in the course of a leader in Gujarati says:—

We have shown several times on former occasions how the British Government have erred in taking sides with the Greeks in assuming their statements to be facts, and how this hasty procedure is detrimental to the Empire. The Greeks, Armenians and other Christian nations are notorious from olden times for exaggerations and barbarities. Their relations with the ancient Persians have been most deplorable. When Alexander the Great invaded Persia the conduct of the Greeks was such as would put to shame even barbarous peoples. In the Pehlvi works of the Parsis, they have been compared with utter bitterness with Iblis or Satan. For during their short period of ascendency they set on fire the valuable libraries of Persia and stole some of the invaluable volumes. They had the hardihood to palm off as their own some of Persia's scientific knowledge. The philosophies of Plato and Aristotle for which the praises of Greece have been sung are partly due to the works of Persian Zoroastrians from which they were pilfered. The Greeks destroyed all the libraries of Persia having first robbed them of their precious contents. They spread ruin in Persia and then propagated stories of the ignorance of the Persian. To this day some of the bigotted Christian men of learning relying upon the Greek accounts assert that the philosophy of the Zoroastrians is a loan from the Greeks.

**Greek Barbarities.**

We have condemned in strong language the excesses of the Germans against the library at Louvain during the last great war. But the destruction wrought by the Germans there pales before the devastations effected by Alexander in Persia. It is possible owing to the art of printing to restore in some way the loss of Louvain but the Greeks of Alexander proceeded to excesses which are irremediable. The works which they carried off were irreplaceable. It was these Greeks alone who were the bitter political and religious opponents of the Zoroastrians. During the Sasanian period many efforts were made to procure the copies of the scientific writings of the early ancestors of the Parsis. But these efforts were not successful in practice because of the lack of the art of printing. All knowledge was transferred by handwriting to books and their copies were confined to State libraries. These buildings were consumed to ashes with their precious records. We feel shocked when we read the tentative accounts given by oral witnesses of the ancient literary and scientific treasures of the Persians to those who endeavoured to gather together the old scattered lore during the Sasanian period. Not the Greeks ruined the evidences of the science of the Persians, but they decried the arts of war etc., of the Persians and tampered with history.

**Greek Savagery Attributed to Moslem Arabs.**

Unfortunately on the basis of this fiction misleading instruction is still imparted in Europe and America. From the historical inscriptions on the mountains and rocks of Persia some of the falsifications of the Greeks have been brought to light. The masses of the Zoroastrians to-day are not aware of these facts and we see that owing to certain circumstances they are fathering upon the Muscalmans the heincus transgressions of the Greeks.

**Parsi Indebtedness to Islamic Intellectuals.**

It is a fact on the contrary that for whatever of history of their domination in Persia has been preserved to a large extent we are indebted to Moslem authors. The thought of the light in which the ancestors of the modern Zoroastrians would have been placed by the Greeks but for this history preserved by the Moslems is sufficiently repugnant.

From of old the Greeks have practised every species of barbarism in every country which they attacked, and when they were driven out or were punished adequately for their crimes we notice that they are ready with accusations against their antagonists just as we see them do to-day in the case of the Turks. The Parsis with their memory of the atrocities committed by the Hellenes on their ancestors will have nothing but sympathy for the Turks. They will decline in the absence of independent evidence to accept the charges brought forward by the Greeks.

The conduct of the people of the other parts of the Balkan peninsula and that of the Armenian Christians has resembled the behaviour of the Greeks from times immemorial. The latter are masters of machinations and given to manipulation of facts, of which many European statesmen have now been satisfied. Certain Christian wiseacres tried to suggest to the Turks that it would be advisable for them to abandon those regions where the Christians are in a majority. Should the Turks in response to this argument demand that all the Christians should be ejected from the territories which the Turks are allowed to keep and should under no circumstances be allowed to re-enter them, would the Christian nations of Europe be prepared to accept the suggestion?

**Indians Know Who are the Transgressors.**

The proposals of the Christian Powers for Turkey are analagous to the manoeuvres for driving the Indians out of certain British colonies. It was the Indians who had first entered those colonies. Their culture and prosperity are due to the Indians. Nevertheless since the Christian whites have chosen to migrate and settle there they have the temerity to assert that because they cannot well live alongside of the Indians therefore the latter should be evicted. We are afraid the consequences of the feeling which is being generated by the conduct of these white Christians in Asia and Africa will have to be borne by them before long with compound interest.

Port Intelligence:—In the Port of Karachi for the week ending Friday last imports were 3,065 tons, exports 12,865 tons, total 15,930 tons. An average of 6.7 berths were occupied as against 7.3 in the previous week. There was also a falling off in the tonnage handled. (A.P.).

## LABOUR LEGISLATION.

### MR. JOSHI'S RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 18.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice of his intention to move at the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly a resolution asking for steps being taken to frame in consultation with the employees, organisations rules which may enable organisations of railway employees and the employees of other Government industrial undertakings to claim the consideration of their demand for increase in wages and other improvements in their conditions of service by a joint board containing the representation of employees in cases where their such demands are not granted by ordinary representations to superior authorities.

In another resolution Mr. Joshi asks for introduction of legislation for regulation hours of closing of shops, hours of employment and providing for employees a weekly day of rest. He, also, demands legislation prohibiting employment of women in factories and mines six weeks before and after child birth and providing for adequate maternity allowance.

He also intends to move the following resolution in the Assembly:—

This Assembly is of opinion that the recent increase in the third and the inter-class railway passenger fares is unjustifiable and unnecessary and has caused great hardship to the travelling public and recommends that the Governor-General be pleased to revise the rates and bring them to their former level.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

In his last resolution Mr. Joshi suggests the following ways of improving the travelling facilities of the third class passengers on the Indian railways:—(1) Increased accommodation on trains, (2) seating accommodation to be crosswise instead of longitudinal, strong horizontal planked shelves being provided over the seats as in B.B.C.I., (3) better latrine accomtdation, (4) larger and better furnished third class waiting rooms, (5) opening of more booking offices in towns, (6) provision of a special Superintendent or conductor who should accompany each train in the third class, (7) vernacular time and fare train and (9) restaurant car in each through train and (9) permission to go to the platform at least half an hour before the train arrives.

## BOMBAY'S LABOURING CLASSES.

### DEMAND FOR WIDER MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

A meeting of the mill operatives under the auspices of the above Sabha was held on the 14th instant, at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, when Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., was voted to the chair and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The Post and Telegraph authorities are requested to take steps to stop the irregularities and delays in delivering money orders and telegrams in certain parts of the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts and to warn the delivery peons not to take any perquisites from the public.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is requested to take early steps to improve the filthy condition of roads and the foul condition of some of the chawls at Lower Parel and such other places in the mill area.

The police authorities are requested to take measure to check gambling that is going on in an increasing scale in the mill area.

The Government of Bombay is requested to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so that those who pay monthly rent of Rs. 5 may get the Municipal franchise.

The Government of Bombay is requested to nominate two members belonging to the labouring classes to represent labour on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and to insert a clause in the Bombay Municipal Act to that effect.

The Government of Bombay is requested to let the rooms in chawls built for the working classes by the Development Department in the city of Bombay to individual workmen and not to sell or lease the chawls to the employers of labour.

The Police authorities are requested to prohibit the obscene tamasha performances carried on in the Kamgar Theatre situate at De Lisle Road as they help to produce a demoralising effect on workmen.

## BHAGIRATHI STORES.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bhagirathi Stores, Ltd., will be held at 6 p.m., on the 26th instant, at the Dariamahal Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Directors in their report for 1921 say:—

The trading of the Stores has been satisfactory on the whole and has resulted in a profit of Rs. 15,746-2-0 and after taking into consideration the establishment and other charges and writing off certain items there is left a balance of Rs. 1,861-5-2.

The out-turn might have been much larger and the situation brighter. But we have regretfully to observe that a large amount of call moneys have remained unpaid in spite of repeated demands; the capital thus remaining small and stationary.

Your Directors have not charged any fees for their services to the Stores upto now and for this they deserve the Company's appreciation.

It is gratifying also to report that your Managing Agents have thus far performed their duties without getting any remuneration or allowances. The company places on record its sense of appreciation to them for the valuable services rendered so gnerously.

Two of your Directors, Mr. Damodar Sunderdas due to his prolonged stay in England and Mr. B. F. Bharucha due to his patriotic activities in the political sphere had to resign. Your Directors had to accept their resignations with regret and beg to place on record with gratifications the meritorious services rendered by them to the Stores.

Your Directors have selected Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Napoo and Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani and you are requested to confirm the appointments. Both these gentlemen are, as you are aware, well-known citizens of Bombay, and will be a worthy acquisition to the Board of Directors and the Stores.

## MARATHA ADVISORY BOARD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships for the study of I. C. S., Law, Medicine, Engineering and Commerce will be awarded by the Maratha Advisory Board to brilliant Maratha students studying in Indian Universities.

One foreign scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 3,000 will be awarded to the best Maratha Graduate whose age does not exceed 25. For forms of application and rules application must be made before the end of July 1922.

Capt. Sadashivrao Khasgiwale Chavan, Secretary, Maratha Advisory Board, Shivpuri, Gwalior.

## KHILAFAT FUNDS.

### FURTHER LIST DONATIONS.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay acknowledges receipt of sums received at its office from the 21st June to 12th July towards the Angora, Khilafat, Moplah funds. The amounts given below are larger sums Rs. 25 and upwards:—

Sadar Khilafat Sheikh Hasan Ali Sardar Ali Yeata (Angora) Rs 38-2-0; Oomerje Asmal Isab Secy. Kh. Com Amod (Angora) Rs 50; Collection from the poor Muslim of Soba Sarhad, (Mopla) Rs. 34; A Jagirdar of Soba-Sarlad (Angora) Rs 80, Mohd. Tolia-Tek Singh Lyallpur (Smyrna Rs. 20 public collection (Indore), Angore Rs. 75-15-3; Public Collection Gorakhpur (Angora) Rs. 108; Fakir-bhai Kasim Yusuf Khan Khilafat Committee (Surat) Rs. 50; Fakirbhai Kasim Yusuf Khan, Khilafat Committee, Surat (Khilafat) Rs. 100; Master Mohd. Hamza Khan, Jumboli, (Angora) Rs. 74; Shar Mohd, Tasil Nakodar (Angora) Rs. 50; S. Sheikh mAir Sahib, South Arcot (Angora) Rs. 28; Public collection Bantva, (Angora) Rs. 200; Mullan Allah Bakhash Naraingarh, (Angora) Rs. 300; Mohd. Shah Gujrat (Angora) Rs. 100; Seth Haji Fazal, Nagpur, (Angora) Rs. 82- Collection from Muslims of Balgaon, (Mopla) Rs. 50; Public collection from workers of Khalao Makenzie Mils, thro. Malik Sb Weaving Dept, Byculla, Bombay, (Smyrna) Rs 116; Mohd. Akbar Marehra (Angora) Rs. 22; Khilafat Committee Sambhal (Angora) Rs. 52; Pari Gomedram, Jivabhai, Dissa Camp (Angora) Rs 1006; Haji Ahmad Haji Noor Mohd., Bombay (Smyrna) Rs. 500; Mohd. Ibrahim merchant, Ellore, (Angora) Rs. 100; Muslim of Rayasat Kotah (Angora) Rs. 112; Mohd. Sad, Rapur, (Angora) Rs. 40; Collection from Qasba Madoor, Smyrna Rs. 110; Collection from Qasba Salakhpur (Angora) Rs 142; Haji Ahmad Husain Qasba Madoor, (Angora) Rs. 500.; Haji Ali Wali Sahib, Bombay (Smyrna) Rs. 40; Fakir Mohd Abdul Hamid, Kapurthala (Smyrna) Rs. 50 Manzoor Ahmed Bitidwal (Mopla) Rs. 85; Dr. Oomerbag Sahib, Teri, (Angora) Rs. 56; Mohd. Salah Khatib, Cape Town (South-Africa) Khilafat Rs 60; Sec. Kh. Com Mangrole, (Angora) Rs. 30; Shah Habib Ahmed Press, Khi. Com Amribetha, (Angora) Rs. 176; Sulaman Isa Saleh, Press and Treasurer Kh. Committee, Kantharia, (Angora) Rs 200; Khilafat Committee Bhainagar (Angora) Rs. 450; Khilafat Committee, Bhainagar, Smyrna Rs. 50; Secretary Patan Anjuman-Islam North Gujrat, (Angora) Rs. 160; Khilafat worker of Isa-natam (Angora) Rs. 300; Molvi Mohd. Yusuf Khat-Khatai, Bombay, (Moplah) Rs. 50; Secy Kh. Com Sheyapet (Angora) Rs. 213-13-9; Sale of ornaments thro. Begum Maulana Md. Ali, Salubi Gujrat, (Angora) Rs. 559-7-0; Sale of ornaments, thro. Begum Maulana Md. Ali, Dehra-Dun, (Angora) Rs 47-3-0; Sale of ornaments thro. Begam Maugala Md. Ali Barrielly, (Angora) Rs. 75-12-0; Sale of ornaments thro. Begam Maulana Md. Ali, Moradabad, Angora, Rs 25-8-0; Sale of ornaments through Begum Maulana Mahd Ali Sambhal (Angora) Rs 31-5-0; Collection thro. Begam Maulana Md Ali, Saluba, Dehra-dun (Angora) Rs 80-11-0 Collection thro. Begam Maulana Md. Ali, Mussurrie (Angora) Rs. 30-15-0; Collection thro. Begam Maulana Md Ali, Barelilly (Angora) Rs 294-12-0; Collection thro. Begam Maulana Md. Ali, Moradabad (Angora) Rs. 59-13-3; Collection thro. Begam Maulana Md. Ali, Sambhal, (Angora) Rs. 116-2-3; Thro. Begam Maulana Md Ali, Saluba, (Angora) Rs. 29-6-0; Hidayat Ali Sahib, Wadi (Angora) Rs. [illegible] Ramzan collection, Khorpad, (Angora) Rs. [illegible] Secy. Kh. Com. Kholvad, (Angora) Rs. 227; Secy. Kh. Com. Khorpad Smyrna Rs 100; A Muslim of Kholvad, (Mopla) Rs 50; Pres. Kh. Com. Gangoh (Angora) Rs 56; Secy. Kh. Com. Sonipat, (Angora) Rs. 660.

Munshi Abdul Qader Anjuman Shamsul Huda Burma, Khilafat) Rs. 200; Hafiz Mohd. Ishaq Alay Mohd. Jawalapur, (Moplah) Rs 75; Hafiz Mohd. Ishaq Alay Mohd. Jawalapur, (Angora) Rs 70; Hafiz Mohd. Ishaq Alay Mohd Jawalapur, (Smyrna) Rs. 70; Noor Khan Subadar Khan Bumhni (Angora) Rs 133; Secy. Kh. Com. Dibrugarh (Moplah) Rs 100; Md. Abdul Karim, Pres. Kh. Com. Chandor, (Angora) Rs 34; Mohd. Nawab Dankani, (Angora and Moplah, Rs 160; Collection from Mohammadan of Daimoo (Angora) Rs. 57-8-0; Public Collection of Mohamadan of Delwade (Angora) Rs. 214-13-0; Abdul-Aziz Ukaye, Shriwardhan, (Angora) Rs. 60; Sh. Sattar, Vill. Kosi (Nawada) (Angora) Rs. 25; Ladies meeting thro. Bi-Aman Sahiba, Bombay (Khilafat) Rs. 101; Yaqub Wali Mohd. Dowas, (Angora) Rs. 300; Secy. Khilafat Committee Kamti (Mopla) Rs. 600; Taiab Peer Mohd (Mopiah) Rs. 150; Mohd Ismail Baba (Moplah) Rs. 100; Suleman Ismail (Mopla) Rs. 60; Sh. Farid Nagpur, (Angora) Rs. 26-10-0; Ghous Mohd Shah, Fazabad (Angora) Rs. 46-1-3; Collection from Muslim of Hazurnagar (Khilafat) Rs. 100; Public Collection of Mozambic (Khilafat) Rs. 1130-10-0.

Secy. Anjuman E-nef-I-Mazloomin Smyrna and Angora, Hyderabad (Smyrna) Rs. 100; Munshi Abdul Aziz, Bhawalpur (Angora) Rs. 30; Joosub Maka of Baran, Bombay, (Angora) Rs 138; Khilafat Committee, Manglore, (Mopla) Rs. 253-1-0; Sadar Khilafat Rao Mohd. Ibrahim Khan, Jwalapur (Angora) Rs. 300; Sadar Khilafat Rao Mohd. Ibrahim Khan, Jwalapur, (Khilafat) Rs. 108 Secy. Transwal Chikhli Taluka Khilafat Committee, Johannsburg, (Khilafat) Rs. 1138-5-5; The Durban Khilafat Committee, Durban (Smyrna Rs. 3080-8-0; Waradia Khilafat Committee, Broach, (Angora) Rs. 200; Collection of Muslim of Baroda (Angora) Rs. 94-8-0, Fariduddin Ahmad c/o H. M. Ahmed, Indore (Angora) Rs. 2; Sarraf Abdul Rahim Secy. Khilafat Committee Tirupattur, (Angora, Rs. 630; Mohd. Sharfuddin, Hyderabad, (Smyrna) Rs. 40; Collection thro. Rahman Dad Khan, Ghazipur (Khilafat) 100; Hashamuddin Jan Mohd Sholapur (Khilafat) Rs. 57; Ghous Mohiuddin Husain, Hyderabad (Angora) Rs. 39-8-0; A Bux Nairobi Box No 139 British East Africa (Khilafat) Rs. 1484-11-3; Khilafat Committee Pydhoni, Bombay (Angora) 1034-12-9 Khilafat Committee Pydhoni, Bombay (Mopla) 8295-9-6;; Khilafat Committee Pydhoni, Bombay) (Smyrna) Rs. 65; Khilafat Committee, Pydhoni, Bombay (Khilafat) 235-11-2; Secy. Khilafat Committee, Haliyal, (Khilafat) Rs. 50 Secy. Khilafat Committee, Haliyal (Mopla) Rs. 100; Secy. Khilafat Committee, Haliyal (Angora) Rs. 300; S. J. Abdul Rahman, Bazwada, (Mopla) Rs 28-8-0; Contractor Ibrahim Dujibhai and Co. Broach, (Mopla) Rs. 50; Contractor Ibrahim Dujibhai and Co Broach (Angora) Rs. 50; Provincial Khilafat Committee, Meerut, (Angora) Rs. 6862; Provincial Khilafat Committee Meerut (Smyrna) Rs. 108; Idoo Mian, Post Nerparsopant, (Smyrna) Rs 25 Idoo Mian, Post Nerparsopant, (Angora) Rs. 50; Idoo Mian Post Narparsopant (Mopla) Rs. 25; Fariduddin Ahmad, Indore (Angora) Rs. 25; Mutawalli Mohd Husain Mamidikuru (Angora) Rs. 57; Nawab Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan thro. G. Gaghunathmull Banks Hyderabad (Angora) Rs. 170-4-0 Public Collection thro Manager K. A. Paskier Mohd and Co., (Angora) Rs. 338; Baba Adam Sa Brother of Thiruppan Thurathy (Angora) Rs. 1000; Collection from Muslim of Bharuch (Smyrna) Rs. 52-8-0; Alizamman Khan, Gurala (Angora) Rs. 28-2-0; Sehweizer Reneke thro: The National Bank of South Africa; Rs. 1517-12-7; South Africa re T. T remittance thro: The National Bank of South Africa, Rs. 4896-15-2; A muslim of Ahmedabad (Angora) Rs. 25. C. P. Provincial Committee, Nagpur (Angora) Rs. 4602-8-6; Puldana Dist. thro: Syed Abdul Raof Shah Sahib and Ghulam-Yasin Khan (Angora Rs. 26857-3-0 Yeotmal Dist. thro: Syed Abdul Raof Shah Sahib and Ghalam-Yasin Khan, (Angora) Rs 6230-15-0; Khilafat Committee Zeerust Ac Africa, (Khilafat) 1950-7-7; Dist. Khilafat Committee of Kalian thro: Mohd. Mukarram (Moplah) Rs. 211; Abdul Aziz Esman Mian Kalsiker of Nagothana (Angora) Rs. 176-11-0; Nanuch Khan Jasnuria (public collection) (Angora) Rs. 200; Vid collection Patka Garb Shanker (Angora) Rs. 150; Dawah Mahbub Miah Ralisahoti (Angora) Rs. 32-8-0; Dargah Mahbub Miah Ralisahoti (Mopla) Rs. 39-8-0; Fezali Elahi c/o S. Mohamed Din Haji Heder Box Bombay (Smyrna) Rs. 1304-3-9 Abdul Latif Thangabar Khilafat Rs. Secretary Kolhapur Conference (Smyrna) Rs. 55; Provincial Khilafat Committee Meerut (Angora) Rs. 3372-12-9; Provincial Khilafat Committee Meerut, (Moplah) Rs. 311; Provincial Khilafat Committee Meerut, (Smyrna) Rs. 735-7-3; Subscription from the Sunnat Jamat Dam house (Nalal) (Smyrna) Rs. 649-3-8]; Subscription from the Sunnat Jamat Damokouser (Nalal) Khilafat) 306-15-6].


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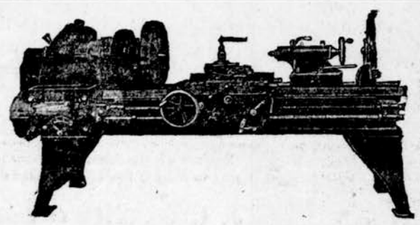

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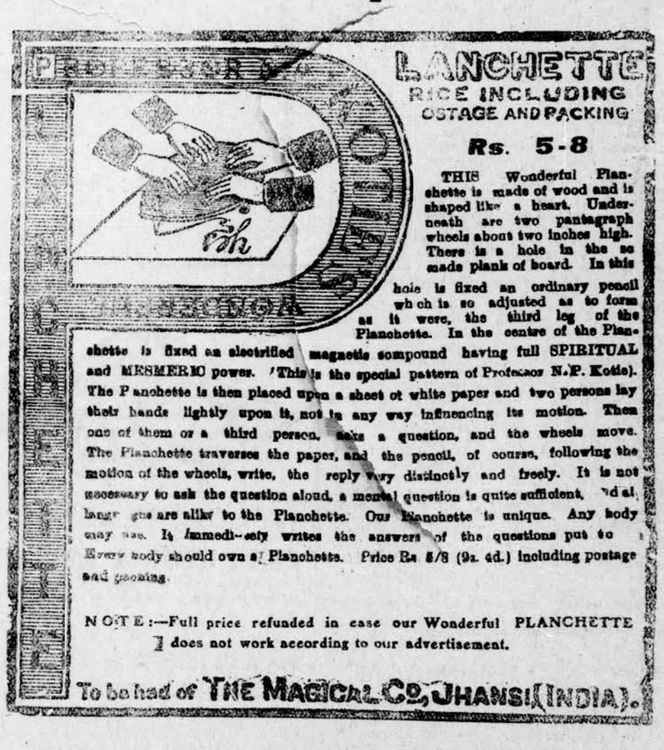


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I. B. Honnawarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September, 1921:—I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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